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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

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The Farm.

The Preparation for Wheat in the Timbered Lands.

At the present season, nearly every farmer is busy in getting the land he has allotted to his wheat crops, ready for seed. On the openings and plains and the cleared lands, this is comparatively an easy task. But on the heavy timbered lands that have not been cleared it requires an amount of labor that would seem almost impossible to carry through in the limited time that is permitted to the farmer between the harvest and seed time. The consumption of the timber that may have been felled during the winter season, is the first point that demands attention. If the season has been dry, and the proper time is selected for setting fire to the heaps and winrows, a "good burn" is the great delight of the timber land farmer, and when this is secured, a large part of the work is considered done. To those who are not initiated in the value of a "good burn," nothing short of a trial and a couple of years experience will enable them to estimate it at its true value. As an illustration of this, in the large fallow, we had a heavy winrow of timber and brush, that during the early part of spring and long before the wood had got seasoned, was set on fire for the purpose of driving out a fox that had been chased into it. The fire at that time just consumed enough of the smaller branches and limbs to leave the remainder of the more heavy unseasoned limbs, and stems, bare, so that when they became seasoned, and the winrow was set on fire at the proper season, it would not burn because there was such a small supply of the lighter wood to aid in setting on fire and burning up the heavy limbs. This alone made more work in logging. In fact, this one winrow cost as much labor to put the timber of which it was composed into shape as any other two, and besides the work, the land in which it lay was not put in that condition in which a good burn leaves it. The effect of a burn on land in a

right condition to secure all its benefit, is of great value, and is not generally understood.

A piece of timber land, when first cut down, has its surface covered with the leaves, decayed limbs, and underbrush which grows in the shade; all the roots of the various kinds of vegetation are fresh, green and undecayed; the fibres of the roots of the trees which have been cut down are fresh and close to the surface, full of life and vigor; the half decayed chips, bark, old logs, and branches afford innumerable nurseries for all varieties of insect life; and to get all this matter destroyed and reduced into such a condition that it will promote vegetation is an operation to be performed by fire. A "good burn," by which is meant one that covers as much of the surface as possible, and at the same time reduces all the timber it possibly can to ashes, and one also that penetrates the soil to some depth below the mere surface, is a most desirable circumstance in the reduction of a new fallow, and, one which, if not got right the first time cannot be done over. The field itself also, feels the effect for years afterwards.

Where an imperfect burn is had, in the operation of clearing the fallow, the stumps for years after are thickly supplied with sprouts that cost more to keep down. Weeds and plants indigenous to the soil spring up and are troublesome for several years. The first crop of seed does not take well, and there is a loss on the grain crops of that year. If the fallow is seeded with clover, the clover does not catch well, and there is a loss on the amount of that crop. The fibres of the old roots not being burned off, and the roots, themselves not having felt the effects of fire, remain fresh longer, are not so readily broken off by the plow or drag, and consequently take longer to decay. All this is hurtful to the future of the land, and delays its complete subjugation into a complete arable state. From these observations, it will be seen why the tiller of a fallow is so anxious to secure a good burn, and also why it forms so important a feature in the economy of the reduction of timbered land. A good burn in comparison with a poor and imperfect one, in the value that it gives to the future crops, may be fairly estimated as equal to an expenditure of from three to five dollars per acre. Many might think that as long as the wood and timber was all reduced to ashes, that the ashes alone furnished all the benefits secured to the land.

As the logging proceeds, and the burning of the brands is completed, it becomes necessary to drag the surface. This operation is very much promoted by a "good burn." On heavy timbered land it is seldom that time is afforded to plow it, even if it were absolutely necessary; the drag has generally been found sufficient, especially with the incident of a good burn preceding. The chief difficulty in doing the work of the drag right, is found in the lightness of the implement used and in the insufficiency of the team. For the dragging of our fallow a drag was especially prepared, of the usual triangular shape. The timbers of this drag were made of the best pieces of swamp elm that could be found. The two arms of the triangle were seven and a half feet long each, and connected together by two strong cross braces let into the wood of the arms on each side. The timber of this harrow was all five inches by six inches square. The nose piece was made of Swedish iron, and put on with three bolts that passed through six iron teeth, made of inch and a half square iron with steel points. When first made thirteen of these teeth weighed 200 pounds. These teeth are sixteen inches in length, and pass through the arms of the harrow and protrude on the underside about six inches. The harrow will weigh altogether close upon 250 to 280 pounds. This implement is calculated to drag a breadth of four feet only. In this point also most of the drags used on timber land fallows are deficient; they are generally spread out too wide, with the idea that because they cover a great breadth of ground they are capable of hurrying up the work. But this is not correct. The arms of the drag for a timberland fallow need to be close, we think four feet wide by six or seven in length ample; besides, the more acute the angle, the more thorough will be the work it does and the easier it will be on the team. Our drag is worked with two yoke of oxen and a pair of horses, and its effect is noticed in the fine tilth it leaves behind it, and num-

ber of broken roots and grubs which it tears out of the ground, and which it has strength and substance and weight sufficient to break off and throw upon the surface ready to be picked up and thrown into heaps. The power of this implement is very great, and the fine deep tilth which it leaves after it, is excellent for the wheat which is to be sown. Passing over the ground twice with this implement, and twice with a small drag built on the same pattern, but light enough for a single team, gives a surface equal almost to that of ordinary plowed land, and stirs the new soil to sufficient depth for all grain crops. The heavy implement which we have described as in use, is named by the students *Gulliver*, and certainly among ordinary harrows, creates as much of a sensation as that renowned traveler did among the Lilliputians.

A team traveling at the rate of two miles per hour, and whose hours of work are nine, as are ours, will generally keep in motion, allowing for all stoppages occasioned by turning, or by incidents of the work, about six hours out of the nine; they would therefore move such a drag over a distance of twelve miles, and if the surface should be gone over twice it would allow them to work at the rate of almost three acres per day. This is just about what this implement has done by actual trial, and what it has done has been well done.

This is the method pursued at the present on the farm of the Agricultural College, to reduce the fallow land to a condition for the growth of a first crop.

Frost and its Consequences.

The season has been an extraordinary one for the prevalence of frosts, and the injury which they have done the crops. It was impossible at first to realize the extent and amount of damage which was done in many portions of the State by the frost of the 10th of last June, but now we can do more than estimate. On several farms in Ingham county, the owners have at last attempted to thrash out what wheat there was in the straw, and in some cases the yield has not been sufficient to pay the thrasher—the straw being large, but the yield not over a bushel per acre. On one farm the yield was just twenty bushels from twenty acres. On the farm of the Agricultural College, an eight horse power thrashing machine worked for a day and a half, and the whole amount thrashed out was seventy-five bushels. The various kinds thrashed were the Tuscan, the Australian and the Soules. Three stacks of Mediterranean have been left unthrashed, as we were fully satisfied it would only be a waste of time to attempt to make wheat out of straw, that was much worse in quality than that which had already been thrashed.

But if the effects of the frosts was so severely felt on the wheat crop, it has had no less a disastrous effect on the corn crop in this vicinity. Most of the corn on this farm was planted between the 8th and 16th of May, and on the 3d of June was from ten to twelve inches in height. It was cut down by the frost, but not so badly as to prevent it from growing very rapidly during the next week. On the 10th of June it was again set back by the frost of that date, which killed a great amount of it, so that it had again to be planted, and that which grew well afterwards took a long time to recover. Such a frost in a climate where a long summer of warm weather is vouchsafed, would not prove an irreparable disaster to the planter, but in the northern counties it is a loss of season that cannot be made up; for the frosts of autumn come there as early as the spring ones stay late. We already have had two frosts, one on the night of the 28th of August and another on the 1st of September, that have, in a great measure, finished the growth of corn for this season in this locality, especially on the low, rich land, that has been reclaimed from the marshes. By reckoning the growth of corn from the last frost of July to the one which occurred on the first of September, it will be noted that it has had just twelve weeks, or 84 days to mature. This time is not enough even for the King Philip corn, which is one of the earliest maturing varieties. From this uncertainty in the climate, it will be noted how hazardous the business of farming is in the timbered lands of the northern

counties, and although the greatest care may be taken to secure crops, the principal ones may be cut off by disastrous atmospheric changes against which no precaution is of any avail.

As a matter of course, the buckwheat crop which was so luxuriant and blooming, has suffered very severely, and instead of fields of almost snowy whiteness, we now may see them of a dingy, disagreeable brown.

The value of a good preparation of root crops for such a season is now apparent, for while we have seen wheat and corn crops reduced in value by the same cause more than half, the turnips and carrots are growing with vigor. Their use, when well kept, will be felt more and more as the need of keeping more stock becomes apparent to the farming population of the northern counties.

Sowing of Seed Wheat—Cahoon's Broad-cast Sower.

The sowing of seed wheat evenly and in good order for the crop of next year is an operation that is important. On the openings and old lands, where the drill can be used, we believe in the use of that machine by every farmer who would make the best use of his land, who takes some pride in having his wheat put in the ground in the best manner, and in being sure that it is all covered, and at a depth that will ensure the germination and growth of every seed. The drill is the true implement. But there is much land in this State prepared for wheat where it would neither be wise nor economical to use a drill, and where the seed must be sown broadcast; and as the sowing of seed by hand is laborious and tedious work, requiring at the same time an attention and practice that few are willing to give it, very many have been the inventions to do the work in some other way, and to use horse power to do it. Amongst these inventions, one has lately been presented to the public, that seems to meet the wants of the farmer in a great many points. This is *Cahoon's Seed Sower*, of which P. B. Sanborn is the agent for this State. Mr. Sanborn has been kind enough to present one of these horse power machines to the State Agricultural College, forwarding it free of expense, in time to give it a fair trial in the sowing of our wheat. The machine arrived at the farm on Tuesday morning last, whilst preparation was being made to commence to sow the first portion of the new fallow which had been got ready the day before, and it was immediately put in requisition for a fair trial amongst the stumps.

Cahoon's horse power seed sower operates on the same principle as his seed sower for grass and clover seed. That is, it has a hopper for holding the seed which is delivered to a rapidly rotating circular discharge, which by means of a proper gearing, throws the seed with great force to a considerable distance on either side of the sower. In the horse power machine, the sowing apparatus is fixed on a wooden frame, with four legs; this frame is bolted to the floor of a cart or wagon—we put it on a one-horse cart. The movement is given by a chain that passes over a cogged pulley on the shaft that works the discharge, and also over a sheave or rag wheel that is fastened by bolts and hooks to the inside of the spokes of the offside wheel. The movement of the wagon works the machine with all the force necessary. In the hopper is a slide that regulates the amount of seed delivered. The whole contrivance is both simple and effective.

After fastening by the bolts the machine, and arranging the gearing, which occupied about an hour and a half, the chain band was thrown off, and the cart was loaded up with eight bushels of Soules' wheat to sow upon the first five acres of land. The wheat was left on the wagon as the load was not considered any too heavy for a single horse. The chief difficulty apprehended, in the management and use of the machine, was in the stumps and roots with which the fallow is so thickly covered, and which of course hindered very considerably the progress of the cart. We found, however, that with the horse proceeding at the rate of about two and a half miles per hour, which was as fast as could be permitted on our rough ground, that a cast of thirty-six

feet in width was made, and that the wheat was distributed very evenly at the rate of about a bushel and three-eighths per acre, when the regulator was set at the mark indicating a bushel. It was found also advisable not to fill the hopper more than one-half its capacity, as in going over the ground, the cart was apt to tilt up, and throw the grain out, when it passed over some of the irregularities of the surface we had to try it on.

The slide that regulates the delivery, would not work well sometimes, from the fact that the wheat worked in between it and the side of the hopper. This might be improved by covering the slide with a case of tin or wood up to the rim of the hopper.

On the first trial, we found, however, that we could readily sow, taking into consideration all stoppages, occasioned by the unevenness of the ground, by filling the hopper frequently with seed, and by the ordinary incidents which happen on a first trial of a new implement, from five to six acres per hour, and that in a manner which, for evenness, in the quality of work, could not be equalled by the best of hand sowers. We shall give the machine a further trial, but our land here hardly affords a fit place on which this excellent machine can exhibit its full power. On a clear piece of plowed land, with a rapid walking horse or team before a wagon, it could be made to sow, we think, from eight to ten acres in an hour. For as the speed is increased, the delivery of the grain is not only larger, but the extent of the breadth of land reached at a single cast is also greater. Walking at the rate of three miles per hour, this machine would readily throw wheat full forty-eight feet, instead of thirty-six, as with us on a two miles an hour pace. We shall try this machine with other seeds as the season comes round, and our readers may perhaps hear more of it.

Remedy for Insect Bites.

When a mosquito, flea, gnat, or other noxious insect punctures the human skin, it deposits or injects an atom of an acidulous fluid of a poisonous nature. The results are irritation, a sensation of tickling, itching, or of pain. The tickling of flies we are comparatively indifferent about; but the itch produced by a flea, or gnat, or other noxious insect, disturbs our serenity, and, like the pain of a wasp or a bee sting, excites us to a remedy.

The best remedies for the sting of insects are those which will instantly neutralize this acidulous poison deposited in the skin. These are either ammonia or borax. The alkaline reaction of borax is scarcely yet sufficiently appreciated. However, a time will come when its good qualities will be known, and more universally valued than ammonia, or as it is commonly termed "hartshorn;" it is moreover a salt of that innocent nature, that it may be kept in every household. The solution of borax for insect bites is made thus: Dissolve one ounce of borax in one pint of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Instead of plain water, distilled rose water, elder, or orange flower water is more pleasant. The bites are to be dabbed with the solution so long as there is any irritation. For bees' or wasps' stings, the borax solution may be made of twice the above strength. In every farmhouse this solution should be kept as a household remedy. —S. Piesse.

The Illinois Crops.

The *Prairie Farmer* thus notices the crops of that State in its last issue: "We are assured by men who have traveled extensively in this State, during and since harvest, that farmers have greatly overestimated the yield of wheat per acre—that the thrasher and cleaner tells them a far different story than the long heads and plump kernels had promised—that from one-quarter to one-third, and in some instances one-half, must be deducted from the estimated yield to approach reality. This is a serious disappointment, and we hope it is not general. One gentleman, whose judgment in such matters is good, thinks the corn crop will not reach the mark anticipated—that it and the potato crop in this State are to fall far below the usual yield."

Puerperal Fever.

Among the diseases to which cows are very liable, especially during warm weather, and if in good condition, is puerperal or milk fever. This is a disease that comes on sometimes in a day or two after calving, sometimes it is longer, and Youatt states that even a fortnight may elapse between the time of calving and the appearance of the fever. A case of this disease occurred at the Agricultural College during the month of July. A large handsome red cow had a calf and was milked for several days, her calf being shut up, but allowed to get part of the milk. Suddenly one morning she was reported sick, and unable to get up. Apparently, she was in great agony, and suffering a good deal of pain. When she attempted to get up, she staggered from side to side, and seemed to have lost the use of her hind quarters. It was generally supposed that she was a lost cow, by those who saw her. As soon, however, as the condition of the animal was seen, the disease was recognized, and bags saturated with cold water were procured, and placed on the back and loins. On these were placed pieces of pounded ice, and over the ice were placed other wet bags. Water was from time to time poured over the body of the animal for she was lying in the sun and could not be moved, and the temperature of the day was about 94° in the shade. Water was also offered her to drink but she did not seem to care for water. The wet bags and ice were thus kept continually upon her, and renewed with water, for about six hours. During that time she got up, and staggered around for a few yards, some twice or thrice, but soon lay down again, when the wet bags and ice were immediately replaced. This treatment reduced the fever, and about five o'clock in the evening she got up, and stood by the fence having recovered the use of her limbs, but apparently very weak. In about an hour, she began to call for her calf. During the time that she was sick, the attendant milked her frequently, keeping her udder as dry as possible. In twenty-four hours, she was walking round feeding on the pasture, and in a week she seemed as well as though she had not been attacked by the fever.

Youatt, in speaking of this disease, says: "Although parturition is a natural process, it is accompanied by a great deal of febrile excitement. The sudden transferring of powerful and accumulated action from one organ to another—from the womb to the udder—must cause a great deal of constitutional disturbance, as well as liability to local inflammation.

"The cow, after parturition, is subject to inflammation of some of the parts the functions of which are thus changed: it is mere local inflammation at first, but the system speedily sympathizes, and puerperal fever appears. It is called dropping after calving, because it follows that process, and one of the prominent symptoms of the complaint is the loss of power over the motion of the hind limbs, and consequently inability to stand. In a great number of cases, loss of feeling accompanies that of voluntary motion; and no sense of pain is evinced, although the cow is deeply pricked in her hind limbs.

"There are few diseases which the farmer dreads more, and that for two reasons; the first is, that the animal now labors under a high degree of excitement, and every local inflammation, and particularly near the parts in which the sudden change of circulation and of function has taken place, assumes a peculiar character, and an intensity, obstinacy, and fatality unknown at other times; the second reason is, that from his inattention to the animal, or his ignorance of the real nature of the disease of cattle, he does not recognize this malady until its first and manageable state, that of fever, has passed, and the strength of the constitution has been undermined, and helpless debility has followed. The first symptom which he observes or which the practitioner has generally the opportunity to observe is the prostration of strength which violent fever always leaves behind it. The early deviations from health are unobserved by the farmer, and probably would not always attract the attention of the surgeon.

"This disease is primarily inflammation of the womb, or of the peritoneum, but it afterwards assumes an intensity of character truly specific. The affection is originally that of some peculiar virus, but it soon is lost in a peculiar general inflammatory state, as rapid in its progress as it is violent in its nature, and speedily followed by a prostration of vital power that often bids defiance to every stimulus.

"Cows in high condition are most subject to an attack of puerperal fever. Their ex-

cess of condition or state of plethora disposes them to affections of an inflammatory character at all times, and more particularly when the constitution labors under the excitement accompanying parturition. The poorest and most miserable cattle have, however, had milk fever after calving; and they have particularly done so when, on account of this period, they have been moved from scanty to luxuriant pasture, or from low keep to high stall feeding. Milk fever happens to cows that are very fresh and fat, and particularly to those that calve far on in the season of hot weather; but cows that are too fat often drop after calving in the winter; and it is observed that the cases that occur in the winter will frequently recover, while the animals that are thus attacked in hot weather too generally die.

"A cow is comparatively seldom attacked with milk fever at her first calving, because in the present system of breeding she has seldom attained her full growth, and therefore the additional nutriment goes to increase of size instead of becoming the foundation of disease. Cases, however, do occur, in which cows of three years old have been speedily carried off by this complaint, but then they had been mostly injudiciously exposed to the forcing system.

"Much depends on the quantity of milk which the cow is accustomed to yield; and great milkers, although they are not often in high condition, are very subject to this affection. All cows have a slight degree of fever at this time; a very little addition to that will materially interfere with the secretion of milk, and, perhaps, arrest it altogether; and the throwing back upon the system the quantity of milk which some of them are disposed to give must strangely add fuel to the fire, and kindle a flame by which the powers of nature are speedily consumed. Whether the present improved method of selection, whereby the properties of grazing and giving milk are united in the same animal, will increase the tendency to inflammation, and particularly to this dangerous species of fever, is a question deserving of consideration."

Winter Barley vs. Spring Barley.

I have been raising barley for three years in order to test its adaptation to the soil and climate of Southern Michigan. Three years ago last spring, I selected a piece of land composed of gravelly loam and clay, containing one acre and three-fourths. It was well plowed, harrowed, and drilled in. It came up well, grew finely, and looked good for thirty bushels to the acre. When the heads came out, three-fourths of them were black, and I got but eleven bushels per acre.

In the fall I drilled in a piece of potato ground with winter barley. The land was highly manured, and sown on the 8th of October. The barley made but little top that fall, but it spread finely in the spring. I harvested it the last of June and had sixty-four bushels per acre, by weight. Spring barley yielded about as the year previous, with the same array of black heads.

Last fall I was obliged to put my winter barley on buckwheat stubble. My buckwheat came off so late I did not finish sowing until November, and about two acres failed to come up till spring. In the middle of the field I left a strip containing one acre and five-eighths, which I sowed with spring barley. It grew well, and looked fair for a good crop. Persons who saw it said it would yield more than the winter barley. I thrashed it and kept it separate. The whole field contained ten acres. I had seven bushels of spring barley, and 233 bushels of winter barley. It will be seen that the spring barley was sown under favorable, and the winter under quite unfavorable circumstances.

Now, from my three years' experience, I am satisfied that spring barley is an unprofitable crop, and winter barley a profitable one for this locality.

Can some of your readers inform the public through the FARMER of the value of sugar cane as a forage crop, the best time for cutting, and best plan for curing and feeding it? I have two acres of it, one of which will yield twenty tons per acre of the green stalks.

PHILO R. HUNT.

Quincy, Branch Co., Mich., Sept. 1889.

Feeding Stock to Feed Your Land.

We make the following extract from an excellent article on the subject of improving land by feeding stock upon it, written for the New England Farmer, by F. Holbrook, Esq., of Brattleboro, Vt.:

"In feeding out the grain crops pretty freely on the farm, there will be some years when the growth of stock, the meats, the wool, and dairy products, &c., into which the grain has been converted, will sell high enough to pay considerably more per bushel for the grain than it would have brought had it been sold off the farm; other years the grain may perhaps bring a greater immediate income if

sold off; but taking one year with another, and considering the steady improvement of the farm, where the crops are expended upon it, there will be more profit in feeding out the grain than in selling it off. In a period, say of twelve and twenty years, I am inclined to think that seventy-five cents per bushel realized for corn, for instance, fed out on the farm, and the manure returned to the land, is as good as one dollar per bushel, realized by sending it off to the market for cash, and the farm robbed of an equivalent in manure for the corn thus sold off.

"Take, for instance, the whole amount or number of bushels of grain of any kind produced on an acre of land, or on the farm, and place it in a pile together. It makes only a small heap, even though the yield per acre be a very large one. Yet that heap, small as it is, contains a large per cent. of the very essence of the fertility of the soil that produced it, and has taxed the land far more than if it had only produced the stalk and leaf of the plant, or in other words, a forage crop of any kind. This grain, fed out with the hay and other crops, adds wonderfully to the activity and fertilizing power of the farm-yard manure, and greatly quickens the soil to renewed efforts at production. Then, again, by feeding out the grain with the forage crops, and thus making manure abounding in gases and salts, you may compost with it much larger proportions of muck, turf, the rich soil washed into hollow places, or other materials gathered up about the farm to swell the manure heap, and have them all decomposed and sweetened and prepared to become the food of plants, than you could properly use if the cattle-droppings were composed of the more lifeless and inactive elements derived only from hay, straw and other forage.

"Mr. Coke, the late Earl of Leicester, once said, 'the more meat a poor land farmer sent to Smithfield, the more grain he would be enabled to sell at Mark Lane. Convert plenty of corn and cake into meat; for the value of farm-yard manure is in proportion to what it is made of. If cattle eat straw alone, the dung is straw alone, the cattle are straw, the farm is straw, and the farmer is straw—and they are all straw together.'"

Not long ago, I had four cows come up to the stable in the fall, which I thought might yield a good supply of milk through the winter, if well fed. I also had four other animals, cows and heifers, which were not expected to give much milk till the following grass season. The first four were tied in the stable side by side, and received each, in addition to hay and stalks, four quarts of small potatoes each morning, and two quarts of corn and oat meal each evening, through the winter. As was expected, they gave a good mess of milk, and came out well in the spring. The manure of these four cows was thrown out of a stable window, under the cattle shed by itself. The other four animals were tied in the same stable, next to the first four, and received only hay and corn-fodder. Their manure was thrown out by itself, at the next stable window, and under the same shed, so that the two heaps lay side by side. The heap that was made by the four cows that were daily mended with the potatoes and meal kept hot and smoking all winter, and was wholly free from frost. The heap made by the other animals that had only hay and stalks, showed no signs of fermentation, and was somewhat frozen. Observing this difference from time to time, curiosity prompted me in the spring to apply these two heaps of manure separately, but in equal quantities, side by side, on a piece of corn ground. The superiority of the corn crop, where the manure from the mended cattle was applied, over that where the other heap was spread, was quite apparent and striking; and called my attention, more particularly than it was ever before directed to, the importance of feeding out our best or richest products, if we would have the best kind of manure for our lands and large crops for them.

"I might here go on to show that the hay produced by the farm, fed out upon it, and say, even to eight dollars per ton realized for the same, and the manure given back to the land would generally, in a term of years, be as valuable thus disposed of as though it were carried off to market and sold for twenty dollars per ton, and the land not compensated by an equivalent of manure. Also, how the feeding of potatoes, carrots, and other root crops adds to the quantity and quality of the manure, and the profit of keeping stock. But these matters would form another branch of the general subject, the treatment of which would make this communication too long.

"It may be proper to briefly indicate some of the ways in which the grain crops may be profitably fed out upon the farm, though I can no more than barely mention them at this time.

"It is generally good farming to keep at

least a few cows, for their dairy products, and in connection with them, about an equal number of spring pigs of a good breed, feeding the skim milk, &c., of the dairy to the pigs, together with grain. When pork brings seven cents per pound and corn one dollar per bushel, I have found it better to feed the corn to March pigs of a good breed, slaughtering them at nine or ten months of age, than to sell the corn off for cash. By supplying the pigs with suitable materials, they will make each five or six ox cart loads of first rate compost. The pork thus made will bring about a cent per pound more than pork of the average quality in the markets, and meat of the roasting and and steak pieces will be about as tender and delicate as that of the breast of a chicken. The skim milk thus fed adds much to the growth and general thrift of the pigs, and is worth a considerable per cent. of what the new milk would bring if sold off the farm for cash. In addition to what is realised from the pigs, there is the value of the dairy products and the manure derived from the cows.

"It often proves profitable to buy up, in the fall, weathers of good breed of mutton sheep, feeding them a portion of grain along with hay and other crops, say till into March following, and then selling them to the butchers. The grain and hay thus fed out will generally bring more money, in the improved pelt and carcass of mutton, than though they had been sold off directly for cash, and there is the manure left to give back to the farm. Then again sheep manure is peculiarly active, and inclined to fermentation, and mixed with the other farm-yard manures, it quickens the effects of the whole upon the soil and crops. I might say more about this, but must pass on.

"There is the feeding of cattle for beef, which has always been successfully practised; and every farmer knows how much more powerful is the effect upon the soil of the manure from fatting cattle, than that from cattle which only have hay and other forage.

"It is generally quite profitable to rear young cattle of a good breed, for their growth and improvement, feeding them a little grain along with the forage crops. Their growth and general improvement often pays a large profit on the cost of making it.

"There is the keeping of sheep, to a greater or less extent, for their wool and increase; where things are right for keeping a flock of sheep, how they will make the farm shine.

"But I have not space to extend these remarks about feeding. In some of these, or other ways, the principal part, at least, of the grain and other crops of the farm may, generally speaking, be more advantageously fed out, and the manure they will make given back to the land, than to sell them off so largely as is often done. And I think a farmer had generally better have his capital mostly invested and actively employed in farming highly cultivated land, and in good stock, feeding out his crops on the farm, than to have it partly in a poor, run down farm, and partly, perhaps, in money at interest, or in stocks and other outside matters."

Blackberries up North.

The editor of the Romeo Argus has been out blackberrying, and gives the following account of his experience and of the country where the berries grow. The name of the county is not given, but we judge it to be Lapeer or Sanilac:

"The blackberry excitement still continues up in the north woods, in town eight north of range eleven east. So much had been said about this celebrated district, that we concluded to make it a visit. Therefore, on Tuesday last, after the usual preparations for a two days trip, in company with several others, we started upon our journey, and arrived at a 'patch,' some thirty-two miles from here, near noon, where we found plenty of berries, and about five hundred persons already in camp. We found everything as had been represented. Prayer meetings, dancing parties, serenading parties, (with tin horns for their musical instruments,) and whisky shops existed, as if the country had been settled half a century. We were told that not less than a thousand bushels of berries had been picked in this one town during the season and we do not doubt it in the least. Berries could be obtained at five cents per quart in any quantities. A company near the general camping ground had eighty gallons of pure juice they obtained from berries for which they paid five and six cents per quart. This company were intending to make wine of the juice, and we should think the undertaking would be a profitable one.

Whatever disparaging may have been said of our neighboring county for grain growing, we shall have nothing to say, but we believe she beats the world in blackberry patches, tall pines, and horrible cedar swamps. In the locality we visited small lakes were quite numerous, so many in fact, that the small number of inhabitants there can scarcely find names for all of them."

MICHIGAN STOCK REGISTER.

SHORTHORNS.

Numbers with an "e" following them refer to the English Herdbook—all others refer to the American Herdbook, unless otherwise noted.

No. 111.—**BEAUTY**. Red and white cow.—Calved May 5, 1884. Bred by E. Arnold of Dexter, Michigan.

Sire, Young Wellington, by Young Nelson, out of Lady Wellington, (See Michigan Stock Register.) Dam, Sweet Briar, by Guelph, out of Flora by Guelph (See No. 110 Mich. Stock Register.)

No. 112.—**NEHEKI**. Red and white heifer.—Calved April 27, 1887. Bred by E. Arnold of Dexter, Michigan.

Sire, Wolverine 2890, by Lord Byron. Dam, Beauty, by Young Wellington (See Mich. Stock Register.)

No. 113.—**NELLY**. Red and white heifer. Calved July 15, 1888. Bred by E. Arnold of Dexter, Michigan.

Sire, Sirloin, 2204 of Am. Herd Book. Dam, Beauty, (No. 111 Mich. Stock Register.)

No. 114.—**CHALLENGE**. Roan bull. Calved June 8, 1889. Bred by E. Arnold of Dexter, Mich. Sire, Sirloin 2204. Dam, Beauty, No. 111 Mich. Stock Register.

Rarey and His English Friends.

We notice that the editor of the London Field is "down" upon Rarey and his wonderful exhibitions of horse taming. There does not seem to be any good cause for the attempt, except that Rarey does not seem to have manipulated the editor as well as he has the horses. Even in making a correction, the Field attacks with an injustice and grossness that is not creditable to its honesty, and exhibits a desire to injure rather than any disposition to treat a plain straightforward statement with courtesy or fairness. The following is a description or criticism of one of Mr. Rarey's exhibitions, by which it will be seen he has not all the world in his favor, though the government has thought fit to make use of his services, as an instructor amongst the men of the cavalry department of the army:

"Mr. Rarey's 'leading card' on Sunday was a very strong and powerful, but equally heavy and helpless, Suffolk cart stallion. Mr. Rarey introduced him as a perfect stranger, and stated that he had not seen him before that moment of exhibiting (which statement some unadulterated Cockneys who sat near us ventured loudly to question.) Mr. Rarey described the vicious and man-killing propensities of this animal, who, as far as we could judge, had only the courage of the veriest cur. Of course this 'hero of a hundred fights' with horses 'threw' the stallion almost instantly; and he ventured to explain that this was 'owing to want of blood' in the animal. Presuming on his rapid success with the stallion, and we suppose, also on 'want of blood,' Mr. Rarey soon commenced those acts of caressing and fondling which, as he explained, constitute 'the only magic in my system.' But he had calculated without his host, for on stroking, in his usual way, the animal's hind quarters, the stallion (now goaded into courage by the 'taming' he had endured) made so determined an effort to be rid of his tormentor, that Mr. Rarey sprang and ran with equal agility far out of reach of his 'patient.' Mr. Rarey had previously desecated at great length, and in most energetic terms, on the absolute necessity for gentleness in dealing with horses; but the kick from the cart stallion quickly overturned all the tamer's philosophy; and he now forthwith commenced a series of experiments which astonished his confiding audience. They consisted in pulling the animal's jaws asunder, and in alternately lifting from, and beckoning on, the ground the formidable head of this giant from Suffolk; and this, too, while the creature was bound and strapped, and helpless as a quadruped could be rendered. The 'taming' (and the cruelty) soon came to an end.—Mr. Rarey was triumphant. He released the victim—who now seemed to be in terror of his master—who would not rise until dragged up by the American; and who, when up, seemed to have lost all notion that he had a volition of his own. He shook in every limb and trembled in every joint, and followed his 'tamer' out of the ring with the tardy and subdued steps of a thing just recovering from a frost bite or a long sleep. Our Cockney friends ventured to hint, again, that Mr. Rarey and the Suffolk stallion were old acquaintances, and we had not the courage to contradict them. We could but be disgusted with the cruelty and uselessness of this exhibition; and we now appeal to those of our readers who were present to say if we do not describe and characterize it as it deserves? It is painful to reflect that Mr. Rarey has been so flattered by the reporters for the London press, whose only knowledge of horses and their habits has been derived from sitting in cabs behind some very inferior specimens of the 'noble creature,' and in being dragged over paved roads at six pence per mile."

The Garden & Orchard.

Fruits in Season.

PEARS.

Butter Pear. A variety under this name is cultivated in a few gardens about Northville, in this town. It is said that suckers of it were introduced here, from central New York, about twenty years since, under the above name. As this is a synonym of White Doyenne or Vergalieu, it is obviously improper to apply it to any other fruit, and if, as will probably be the case, this shall prove to be a variety unknown to the pomological world, it should be rechristened. The specimens tested by the writer were taken from a large tree which has, for several years past, regularly produced very heavy crops; so much so as to seriously affect the vigor of the tree. Under these circumstances the fruits are about the size of Dearborn's Seedling when grown upon young thrifty trees; and, to the writer's taste, superior to that variety.

The fruit in question is scarcely of medium size, roundish, flattened, or bergamot shaped; stem about an inch long, set in a slight cavity, sometimes under a lip; skin greenish yellow, when mature, frequently with a faint blush; calyx, set in a broad, moderately deep basin; flesh white, fine grained, exceedingly tender, buttery, melting and juicy; flavor rich, vinous; season the same as Dearborn's Seedling—the latter half of August, and, with suitable care, will keep into September.

Sterling (De Mott) is now just in season. This is a variety which was introduced here soon after the first settlement of the country, by one of the family whose name it bears. It originated in Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., from seeds which the family imported from Connecticut; and has only recently become known to the pomological world. The great vigor and beauty of the tree, and its prolific character, together with the fine size, rich coloring, and agreeable flavor of the fruit, render it profitable for the market. In the revised "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," it is described as follows:

"Fruit medium, nearly round, slightly oval, very obscurely pyriform. Skin yellow, sometimes with a few small patches of russet, and on the sunny side a mottled crimson cheek. Stalk rather stout, inserted in a slight cavity by a ring. Calyx open, in a shallow, rather uneven basin. Flesh rather coarse, juicy, melting, with a very sugary, brisk flavor. Ripens last of August, and first of September."

It should be remarked, however, that here it is quite above medium size, and usually considerably elongated in form.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, August 31st, 1859.

Removing Sprouts from the Roots of Fruit Trees.

When the collar of a tree becomes covered with earth, four or five inches, or more, above its natural depth, a new system of roots is frequently emitted. Simultaneously with these, the tree, also, usually pushes forth a mass of sprouts from the same point. Other causes also, such as severe heading back of the top, wound of the roots or collar, or, indeed, any cause tending to check the ready flow of the sap, are sufficient, in many cases, to produce the emission of sprouts from the roots of trees.

With trees thus afflicted, the common practice seems to be, at any convenient time, usually in the spring, to go through the orchard with a dull mattock, and *bruise off* these sprouts near the surface of the ground; with the apprehension, apparently, that this is preferable to cutting them with a sharp tool. Others watch their growth, and, as soon as they are sufficiently above the surface, pull them off with the hand. Various other modes are practiced, producing substantially the same results. In orchards so treated, we not unfrequently find trees which have emitted sprouts from almost the entire surface of their roots, in the vicinity of the trunk, and which, having been persistently cut off from the surface, have ramified beneath, until little room seems to be left for more; while the tree, having expended its vitality in this direction, has become feeble and sickly. True, not many trees will be found so seriously affected, but, in nearly all cases, the effect will be found equally injurious, so far as it goes; while the instances will be found extremely rare, where such treatment has wrought a cure.

When we wish to remove sprouts from the trunk or branches of a tree, it is done by a smooth, clean cut, close to the point of union; and when we chance to leave a portion of the base of a sprout, it seldom fails to sprout anew. The same will be found true

of suckers, or root sprouts. In view of this difficulty, the only effectual mode seems to be to lay the roots bare wherever suckers appear, and pare off the sprouts smoothly, with a sharp knife or chisel. They will frequently be found to start from the lowest roots, and even from the lower side of these; and consequently, the process of removal will be a slow and difficult one, in many cases, and care will be requisite to avoid injuring the roots. After the sprouts are removed, if the earth has been much disturbed near the trunk, it may be necessary to stake and tie it, to guard against the effect of high winds till the earth shall become settled about it.

This operation will not, generally, prove successful, if performed in the spring; as the vigorous flow of the sap, at that season, will be likely to force out fresh sprouts. It is, therefore, preferable to merely cut them back to near the surface, at that time, for the purpose of checking their vigor; and defer the final action till the middle, or latter part of August; when once removing them will, in many cases, prove sufficient; although obstinate ones may require a second, and even a third operation.

Where sprouts are produced in consequence of an injury of the trunk, they may be turned to a good purpose by grafting in their tops, above the injury; when they will rapidly increase in size, and soon cover the wound by uniting with the trunk at the sides.

Plymouth, Sept. 1st, 1859.

T. T. LYON.

The Herbarium.

BY T. APPELBY, IN COTTAGE GARDENER.

HERBS USED FOR THEIR PERFUME.

Though perfumes are not absolute necessities of life, yet, as the organ of smell has been given to man in common with other animals, such plants as yield a grateful scent are highly valued; and there can be no doubt that the pleasing aroma arising from various plants is conducive to health, and is to say the least of it, an innocent enjoyment given to us for a wise purpose. In all ages the exhibition of a pleasing odor has been considered highly grateful. The ancients, as is well known, cast sweet-smelling woods and flowers on a fire to do honor to their gods and heroes; and, in our day, the burning of strong scented herbs is considered beneficial to health. My list of herbs used for their perfume is not extensive, and some of them cannot be grown in this country without the aid of a hot house; but most of them can be grown in any suitable soil in the open air.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA (Sweet-scented Verbena).—A half hardy shrub, requiring a dry, deep, sandy soil. In the northern parts of Britain and in Ireland this aromatic shrub is hardy; in other parts it may be preserved alive by cutting down in autumn, and covering the roots with dry ashes, tan, or fernfronds. It is propagated by cuttings of ripened wood, in a border, or by short, young, stubby shoots in sand under a bell-glass in a gentle heat. The grateful scent is obtained by distillation; but the spirit requires to be kept in closely stoppered bottles, or it will soon evaporate.

LAVENDULA SPICA (Common Lavender).—A well-known hardy low shrub, native of the south of Europe. It is easily propagated by cuttings. Take an old bush, and cut it up into short branches, and plant them thick like dwarf Box-edges during a moist time in May or June, scarcely one branch will die. Then in autumn take them up, and plant them in rows three feet apart, and the same distance from plant to plant. In two years they will cover the ground, and will produce abundance of spikes of flowers. This shrub loves a dry, deep, loamy soil, though its scented properties are most strongly developed in a limestone soil. It is grown largely in some parts of Surrey, and also in Huntingdonshire. Lavender scent is, perhaps, more highly esteemed than any other. It seems to please almost everybody.

The oil of Lavender is, of course, the concentrated essence of the perfume, and is obtained by distillation and gathering the oil that floats on the surface of the distilled water. The spikes must be gathered, when in flower for distillation, and should always be cut in the middle of the day. After the spikes are all gathered, trim in the bushes, dig the ground between them and keep it constantly hoed. A plantation will, in a right soil, last for six or seven years. No manure should be given to them; for if the ground is rich, the shrubs do not ripen their wood, and then they are apt to perish in severe winters. Though this shrub is so well known, many of our readers have no conception how largely it is grown. I have seen fields ten acres in extent entirely cropped with this fragrant shrub. Such a sight would rather

astonish some of our north-country farmers.

MENTHA ODORATA (Sweet Bergamot Mint).—A perennial plant, native of watery places in Britain. Requires a moist rich soil, and is easily increased by division, or by cuttings of the young tops, in a shady border, in May or June. The scent of this plant is very pleasing, and forms the basis of many of our advertised perfumes. Gather the herb when in flower on a dry day, and place the shoots, closely compressed, into a common still. As soon as the spirit has passed over, put it into bottles and stop them up very close; cover the corks with hot resin, to keep in the perfume. The dried leaves may be put into a drawer with such things as are desired to be scented, but such scent soon flies off on exposure.

MENTHA PIPERITA (Peppermint).—A well-known strong scented perennial plant, increased by division or by cuttings of the young tops, planted in May or June. The scent is stronger if the bed of Peppermint is on a dry soil. The herb should be gathered in dry weather, as it yields then the finest oil or water.

RONDELETIA ODORATA.—A small West Indian tree that yields the far-famed Rondeletia perfume. The foliage when bruised is highly aromatic, and is peculiarly pleasant. I have grown plants of it, and placed the bruised leaves among linen in drawers, and found the scent given to the linen to be very persistent. The leaves are distilled in the West Indies, and the essential oil sent to England, where it is highly valued. It is a stove plant.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS (Rosemary).—A hardy, rather upright growing shrub, native of the south of Europe. Increased by seed, cuttings and layers. In rich soils this shrub, like Lavender, will not bear severe frost. It should therefore, be planted in dry gravelly soil, or loam mixed with old lime rubbish. Sow the seeds in May in drills six inches apart; and transplant them, as soon as they can be handled, into the prepared soil. Cuttings may be put in under a hand-light shaded, any time early in summer; or they may be put in pots in sandy soil, and placed in gentle heat, and planted when struck. The scent of this shrub is agreeable, and is almost a certain cure for nervous headache. I am not troubled much with this distressing complaint; but I was once taken with it very severely. I was then living alone in a garden. I got out of bed and crawled to a rosemary bush, and gathered a handful of branches. On them I poured a quantity of boiling water, and inhaled the steam for half an hour, and drinking occasionally a table-spoonful of the infusion. I was glad to find the distressing throbbing pain gradually ceased, and in two hours I was quite well. I can confidently recommend this simple remedy to any one so afflicted.

The flowers and calyces are used as the chief ingredients in distilling the famous Hungary water; and the leaves in infusions add to the flavor of tea for febrile complaints. It is the herb of remembrance. I have often attended funerals in Yorkshire, where sprigs of Rosemary have been cast upon the coffin.

VANILLA PLANIFOLIA.—This is an orchidaceous plant growing on trees in the West Indies. In our stoves it climbs up a back wall like Ivy. The scent is obtained from the long pods that succeed the flowers. These are gathered just when they are open, placed under a still, and the perfume is thus extracted. The pods are also dried and powdered, and the powder is highly scented and as highly esteemed. It has fruited in several places in this country, particularly at Sion House, and at the Fence near Macclesfield, and also at Chatsworth. The pods produced at these places were quite as highly perfumed as any imported from the West Indies.

I have no doubt many other fragrant herbs might be made use of for their perfume; and as variety is desirable, distillers of such things should try experiments with others—such, for instance, as Lemon Thyme. A hint, however is enough for these gentry: the public will pay liberally for any new pleasant perfume.

Fruit Garden.

One of the most interesting employments connected with this department, next to presenting a friend with a fine fruit or eating it yourself, is to gather it. It requires some judgment to do this properly. Most of what we see in market of pears or apples are gathered too soon, while the amateur goes into the opposite extreme of leaving them on too long. The proper time for picking them is when they part easily from the tree on being gently raised up. But fruit gathering ought to commence early in the season, namely, as soon as insects have evidently damaged the fruit. An amateur should go over his apples and pears once a week after they reach a respect-

able size, and take off all the unfortunate specimens, which should be handed to the cook, or sent to market. This process would have a tendency to keep down the number of insects, by destroying their larvae before they reach their final stage of development. At this season nothing will be left on the tree but perfect fruit. They should, of course, be all carefully gathered by hand, and great care taken to have none of them the least bruised. They should then, if summer fruit, be placed in a cool room, and a cloth thrown over them for a few days, when those who never ate an early apple or pear before so treated may wonder to what species of fruit they belong. Late fruit must, of course, be left on as long as possible, so that frost does not injure them; but all kinds should be occasionally tried by the lifting process we have described, and taken off at the first sign of maturity they afford.

Speaking of insects again reminds us to urge on the fruit-grower the necessity of perpetual war against insects. Schemes for driving them away are of little account. We must have "their blood." Very much may be done by the employment of wide-mouthed bottles with sweet liquor, as we have before recommended. Mr. Downing, in one of his essays, mentions a friend who, by the use of only molasses and water, caught in one season three bushels of insects, and Mr. White, in his "Gardening for the South," mentions an individual who, in this way, caught a peck in one night. It is impossible not to believe but that, by a determined perseverance on the part of all fruit-growers, the troublesome attacks of insects would be very much mitigated. Fruit-growers, as a rule, give themselves too much to do, and have time to do nothing right.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

To Keep Grapes.

The following is a French method. Glass vials are placed upon simple wooden racks about the outside of the fruit room. The glass vials cost eighty-two cents per hundred.

"Cut the bunch of grapes on the trellis at the end of the month of October, or even later, if it be possible. Let it be attached to a piece of the branch, including three or four joints below the bunch and two above. Put a little grafting wax on the upper end of this branch and introduce the lower end into a vial filled with water. The mouth of the vial may then be stopped up with the wax. In order that the water may be kept unchanged, it is sufficient to add four grains of powdered charcoal to each vial. It is not necessary to fill up the vials, the evaporation not lowering the level of the water more than two or three fractions of an inch in the space of six months. When the bunches of grapes are arranged, as I have mentioned, we have nothing more to do than, from time to time, cut away the berries that are rotten. It is essential that the temperature of the fruit should not descend below zero."

The editor of the *American Farmer*, from whose paper we clip the above, says this plan of preserving the grape may be very successfully practiced with other fruits ripening in autumn, though not with a probability of preserving them fresh quite so long as the grape. He has seen fruit of the Algiers winter peach kept fresh in a vial full of water, but unsealed, for a long time. The peaches, together with the leaves, were not detached from the twig. This is worthy of a trial. Who will experiment and report?

Orchard Houses.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* writes: "You were pleased to notice the particulars of my newly built orchard house on the 1st of May 1858. Now be good enough to record the results of my undertaking. My peach and nectarine trees are trained on a back wall fifteen feet high, and have made prodigious growth, filling every space with nice young fruiting wood, which ripens well, and are at this moment loaded with fine fruit: Of peaches the Royal George, Grosse Mignonne and Barrington, of nectarines the Elruge and Violet Hative. My trees in pots plunged to the rim are healthy. My vines on rafters six feet apart, Black Hamburg, Royal Muscadine, and Bushby's Golden Hamburg, give the best evidence that good forest loam, with a small quantity of rotted dung, well drained, is not to be equalled for vine borders. In short this house seventy feet long, by ten feet wide, and costing under \$250 (£50) will produce for me this year eighty dozen peaches and nectarines, fifty dozen of plums and 25 pounds of grapes, a good return for the second year. Last year the fruit set out in this house ripened splendidly."

A New English Strawberry.

The British Pomological Society has awarded a premium to a new variety of seedling strawberry named the Oscar. It is designated as having very large fruit, ovate, angular and frequently cristate; seeds large and deeply imbedded; color very dark, becoming a deep mulberry when fully matured.—The flesh is very firm, solid and juicy.

Transplanting Roses.

It is stated by the best authority, that when roses are planted out singly in lawns, or in beds, amongst other plants, a hole should be made eighteen inches deep, and large enough to contain half a wheel barrowful of compost, two thirds of which should be turfy loam, procured from an old pasture, and the other third animal manure. As roses seldom thrive well on soils that have grown them for a number of years, either new soil should be selected or the old beds should be made of new soil, by removal of the old and carting on new earth to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches.

Autumnal Forests—A Common Mistake.

The beauty of an autumnal forest is a frequent theme of remark by travelers, and others interested in nature. But there is a mistake often committed in regard to this matter. It is that of attributing the variegated appearance of an autumnal forest to frosts. A young lady said to the writer a few days ago, "the frost begins to turn the leaves." A little less than a year ago, in passing amidst the splendid scenery of the Green Mountains, between Pittsfield and Springfield, where each hill top seemed like a grand bouquet of flowers, a gentleman said "the work of frost." A visitor to the Wyoming Lead Mines (Pennsylvania), has given the following passage:

"The varied trees of the forest, touched by the frosty fingers of death, were changing their countenances before passing away. There was one clothed in scarlet; every leaf as bright and red from its crown to the ground as if it had been on fire; another was clad in a vesture of gold, and yet another purple; and these were mingled with evergreens and parti-colored trees, making a strange hued and surpassingly beautiful panorama, such as the eye took in with new and constantly increasing delight."

This description itself is beautiful as well as the grand scene it sets before us. But the mistake, as above signified, is in attributing this beauty, this variegated appearance, to frost. It is the ripening of the leaves that gives the crimson, golden and other hues, as the blush of the peach, the crimson of the plum, the golden appearance of the apple, are not the result of frost, but of the ripening of the fruit. The "frosty" fingers are indeed to those delicate classes of vegetables "fingers of death." At their touch, all this beauty alike in fruit and leaf, and flower, disappears.—*Puritan Recorder.*

The most generally received opinion among naturalists in relation to the change of color in the foliage of our forest trees, is that it is caused by the coldness of the atmosphere producing a sluggish circulation of sap. Frost is not a necessary element in producing the change. In warm climates trees retain their foliage from year to year, and undergo no ripening process—and nothing resembling the varied hues of an American forest in autumn is ever witnessed in Europe.—*Boston Journal.*

How to Make Syrup from the Sorgho.

According to promise I proceed to give you the details of our making molasses from the Chinese Sugar Cane.

We used an upright two roller iron mill. When the canes were ripe enough, or when about two-thirds of the seeds were turned black, we commenced operations by stripping the leaves from the stalk, and cutting off about one foot of the top. We then passed the canes through the mill, until we obtained about twenty gallons of the juice, which was then passed through a cotton strainer, (perhaps flannel would be better.) Then put about one gallon of juice in a kettle, to which we added about eight tea spoonfuls of soda, (such as is used in cooking,) to neutralize the acid, and about one quart of milk, or the whites of six eggs well beaten, to separate the albumen or mucilage which the juice contains. We then put in the other nineteen gallons of juice, stirring the whole together. Then applied heat, and when it began to boil, skimmed off the scum as clean as possible. If it boiled too fast, so as to boil the scum under before we could get it off, we checked the boiling with a little cold water. Then boiled it as fast as possible, skimming off from time to time whatever scum raised on top. A lump of butter as large as a small hickory nut, put in a kettle, tends to prevent it from boiling over.

We boiled the molasses which we put up for summer use, until it was much thicker than common Orleans molasses. We then put it in a tub to cool, during which time a thick tough scum would rise on top, which we took off, and then put the molasses in a barrel, and it has stood the hot weather without any change.

We prefer it to the best golden syrup, and all who have tried it think it excellent.

We tried milk of lime, (that is, unslaked lime dissolved in water until it looks like milk) to neutralize the acid, but found it gave the molasses a dark color and a rather unpleasant taste. We then tried lime water, (that is, lime dissolved in water and allowed to settle until it became clear,) which answered a very good purpose, but we thought the soda preferable, and accordingly used it.—*Country Gentleman.*

Hints about Aquariums.

FROM THE LONDON FIELD.

1. *What is the best size and shape of an aquarium?*—This double question is one of the most frequent—it is of constant occurrence; yet does it not imply an error, that there is absolutely a best size and shape for an aquarium. No one of any pretensions to the possession of common sense would presume to dictate the best size and shape of a garden when he knew nothing of the site or of the means of the inquirer; and so with a parlor pond. Under certain circumstances I should reply that a teacup was all that was required; but under altered circumstances I would recommend a tank that would contain a shoal of porpoises. To all beginners I would say, "avoid the aquarium shop;" go to a glass dealer, and there purchase a propagating glass of the size that best pleases your fancy. A propagating glass is a glass bell with a knob instead of a handle. Next procure a feeder or saucer, such as flower-pots usually stand in; wet some plaster of Paris, fill the saucer, and put the knob of the propagator in the mixture and the mouth upwards; the plaster will soon harden and the glass become firmly fixed in it, and ever after maintain its upright position. Here, then, is your receptacle; fill it with clean water, either fresh or salt, and your pond is made. But I shall revert to these questions hereafter.

2. *Which do you recommend, fresh or salt water?*—Certainly fresh to begin with, for this simple reason, that failures are very common with beginners, and fresh water may be renewed at any time without trouble or cost; and salt water is always troublesome, and generally expensive to procure; therefore always begin with clear spring water, if you can get it, if not, with river water.

3. *What shall I put in the water?*—First, some of the small gravel usually called shingle, and this should be washed several times, until the water you use for washing it is perfectly clear; then break up some limestone or sandstone into moderate-sized pieces—say from the size of a walnut to that of an orange. These will stand above the shingle like little rocks. To one of these miniature rocks fasten by means of cotton thread a dozen or two of short healthy pieces of *Udora canadensis*, a water weed of very frequent occurrence in every canal, and one which all the dealers call *Anacharis*, or by a term intended for that word. When the stone is lowered into the water these little branches stand erect, and grow in that position. A little taste may now be displayed in concealing the fact that the bunch is artificially arranged. All the thread must be concealed, and as the smaller fragments of the plant instantly begin to grow, you are precluded by this intense vitality from all chance of failure. In a number of other water plants there is a disposition to die and decay; and as all dead substances, whether animals or plants, become offensive, and communicate their offensive effluvia both to air and water, it follows, as a matter of course, that they interfere with your success. The next best plant for a parlor pond is called *Riccia*; this also remains alive under all circumstances, and gives out oxygen most abundantly; but it is a floating plant, and is always near the top, and therefore the bubbles of oxygen, which it generates in such abundance, do not pass through the water as they do in the case of the *Udora*. There are a great many other plants that grow well with care; but both of those I have mentioned grow without care, and are therefore the best to begin with. Mr. Warrington has always particularly recommended *Vallisneria spiralis*, which is not a native of Britain; and I have a great love of *Myriophyllum spicatum*, a plant to be found in every canal; but these, and twenty others, require care, as they will not establish themselves without coaxing. Plants that float entirely on the top, as the three kinds of duckweed, and the common frog's bit, are also very pleasing, very ornamental, and very easy to cultivate; but since their little round leaves come in direct contact with the air, the oxygen which they generate has no beneficial effect on the water, because it does not pass through it. Leave your pond alone for a week, at least, and if the water remains clear, drop in a few water snails, about as large as peas; these are met with in thousands in every ditch. Lastly, introduce the fish, and by all means begin with minnows or sticklebacks; I prefer minnows because of their vitality; they very seldom die. Both kinds of fish are very amusing, and immediately become tame—but sticklebacks are very short-lived; they are liable to die at any time without previous notice.

4. *Shall I feed the fish, and what shall I feed them?*—I have always found that fish eat voraciously, and therefore I cannot advocate

the plan so commonly recommended of keeping them without food; neither can I admit the propriety of giving them bread. I have observed that although bread is eagerly seized it is again as quickly rejected; and after being repeatedly mouthed and spit out again it is allowed to fall to the bottom of the pond, and there turns sour, and often spoils your whole establishment. Vermicelli in very small quantities is less objectionable, and raw meat in very small pieces is capital; but never give your fishes more than they will eat; none must be left unconsumed in the water. The best food for fishes of all kinds, however, is living worms—the smaller the better—and they can hardly be supplied too abundantly.

5. *How often shall I change the water?*—Never, unless something goes wrong; and then turn out water and all, and begin *de novo*. Every one wishes to keep gold fishes because they are so beautiful. This is easy to understand; but they are the most troublesome and the least amusing of all fishes; and until you have acquired by practice the art of managing your pond well you will continually find your gold fishes float at the top dead, or you will see them hanging, as it were, from the surface, and hear them smacking their lips; and then there is no resource but changing their water at once. The cause of this hanging at the surface is that the water has been deprived of its oxygen by the breathing of the fishes, and they go to the surface to procure oxygen. This casualty, however, should never take place. I have had fishes in unchanged water for two years without ever seeing them ascend to the surface, except to obtain a little vermicelli floating there.

6. *How much water should be allowed to the fish?*—I have always found it best to allow one quart of water to one small fish; four quarts of water will be a good sized pond to begin with, and four fishes enough to take care of first. As you increase the size of the pond, the number of fishes may be increased.

7. *What fishes will agree together?*—Tench, carp, gold carp, roach, rudd, bleak, and minnows. Sticklebacks are very amusing in company with other fishes, but plague them sorely, being especially addicted to nibbling their fins, which gives the fish a ragged and uncomfortable appearance, and really may fairly be supposed to be an uncomfortable operation to the fishes themselves. Pike are also especially to be eschewed, unless you keep them alone, "monarchs of all they survey." No fish will remain quiet where there are pike; they dart round and round the pond, and make constant endeavors to leap out. Eels also are to be avoided, except for the purpose of observing their sedentary mode of life—a matter on which you may soon get satisfied, as they constantly conceal their bodies, the head and neck only being visible. Small eels, before they begin to burrow and conceal themselves, are incessantly attempting to get out; and generally persevere until death relieves them of their labors.

8. *What other animals shall I keep?*—I would reply, none at first; and even when practice has made you acquainted with the disposition and food of all water animals, you will find it best to keep each species alone, both for the purpose of observing its peculiarities and for the welfare of the rest. I have often seen the water scorpion (*Nepa cinerea*) and the great water beetle (*Dytiscus marginalis*) strongly recommended; but these creatures are so fierce and greedy that your delicate little fishes will very soon be devoured by them; the water scorpion pierces them with his sharp proboscis and sucks out all their inside, and the water beetle, with its powerful jaws, eats them up piecemeal. You may introduce a good many kinds of small water snails; both they and their spawn, which is produced in great quantities, are most acceptable food to fishes, large or small.

Diseases Among Cattle.

Upon the practice of boring the horns, cutting off the tails, and similar remedies for diseased animals, Dr. G. H. Dadd, veterinary surgeon, Boston, Mass., thus writes to the *Valley Farmer*:

I wonder that intelligent men, Christians, and men who have been, for many years, the owners of high priced and rare specimens of what we are pleased to term the inferior orders of creation, should so far disregard the feelings and claims which the latter have on them, as to permit the barbarities of by gone days to be enacted over again, for no earthly use than to harass a sick, and perhaps dying animal. For every intelligent man must be aware that cattle are as susceptible to pain as ourselves, and that the introduction of a spike gimlet, at the base of the horn, low down, must put the animal to an immense amount of torment; for in the region indicated, the parts are highly organized and very sensitive.

It gives me pleasure to find that you have a heart to feel for these much abused specimens of creative power, and also, that you have the manliness to denounce the practice of cruelty to animals, although it attempts to shield itself under the garb of science; but you and your readers may rest assured that all educated veterinary surgeons consider the practice of boring cow's horns and cutting off their tails, both cruel and unnecessary. Some of your readers may ask, How are we, who have not studied into the matter, to know that such operations are cruel and unnecessary? I answer, appeal to your own intelligence; would you suffer an ignorant pretender or a neighbor, having no more experience in the treatment of disease than yourselves, to send a gimlet into the frontal sinuses of your sick friend, wife or child, for no other reason than that the region of the same was hot and feverish? Where is the man who would stand by and witness such an outrageous procedure? Some persons may contend that animals recover after such operations have been performed. Granted, but that is no proof of the efficacy of the same; the recuperative powers of the system are often strong enough to bear the animal safely through the disease and the wretched treatment.

American Reapers in Europe.

A great trial of reaping and mowing machines recently took place at one of the royal farms in France, and the Emperor awarded the prizes in person, which were chiefly won by American machines. The French authorities had formed two distinct classes of competition—reaping and mowing—with three prizes for each class; and also a gold medal of honor for the best machine on the ground. The first prize was a gold medal and 1,000 francs; the second a silver medal and 500 francs, and the third a bronze medal and 300 francs. Twenty-five reapers appeared on the field as candidates for the honors and awards, and half an acre of heavy wheat was set off for each. The test of superiority was cutting the wheat cleanest and in the least space of time. After a very few turns in the field, the contest lay between Burgess and Key's (Allen's Patent) and Wood's (stated to be Manny's Patent) reapers, in which the former took the lead and was unanimously awarded the first prize, the latter the second. The mowers were then set to work on a field of light grass, and in this contest one of Burgess & Key's machines took the first prize also; their reaper being granted at the same time the gold medal of honor likewise. Most of the machines on the ground were built in France. It has been stated that, although the reaper which gained the chief prize is built upon the principle of Allen's patent, it was constructed in England. Whether this is so or not, we are not able to tell at present.

On the 27th of July, the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held its annual exhibition at Dundalk. The trial of harvesters is described as follows by the correspondent of an able exchange, *The Irish Agricultural Review*: "The machines that entered the list were Burgess & Key's (Allen's patent) and Wood's (Manny's patent) combined mower and reaper; both of American invention. It took about three minutes and a half to put Burgess & Key's into working gear in the field. I was unable to measure the time occupied in putting the other in order. Wood's machine was directed by Mr. Cranston, the London agent, who was assisted by two efficient and practiced Yankee men; Burgess & Key's was directed by Mr. O'Neil, of Athy, and worked by a man especially sent over for the purpose. When Mr. Cranston mounted the platform of his machine, and one of his assistants perched himself in the driving seat, intense excitement prevailed. The mower was instantly at full work, crossing through the very heart of an uneven piece of light old meadow; the work was pronounced good. The horses yoked to Burgess & Key's machine would not move a pace after hearing the sound of its quickly oscillating knife-blades; but fortunately, a more manageable pair was immediately procured, and soon the compact little mower was in the midst of a piece of trampled grass, which it cut better than any one expected. 'That,' exclaimed a farmer who stood beside me, 'is the d—l's invention.' Each machine cut about 4 feet 6 inches clear. Wood's mowed well; but Burgess & Key's cut lower and cleaner. My opinion of the relative merits of the two machines may be put briefly thus: As a mower, Wood's machine is not, in its present construction capable of cutting as low or clean as the other; Burgess & Key's machine does not enable the farmer to vary the height from the ground at which to mow, which I consider a great disadvantage; but it seems to me that a roller, small wheel, or sole, could be put under the

extreme end of the arm for obviating this evil. The cutting apparatus varies a little.—The width of the knives and the angle of the cutting edge is greater in Wood's machine. If I have been able to calculate correctly, the knives in Wood's machine do not oscillate as quickly as the other, which would account for its (to me) apparent inferiority in cutting laid grass. It has, however, the great advantage of being a second if not a first-rate reaper. It is but fair that I should mention that Mr. Tate, of the royal farm at Windsor, informed me, on the occasion of a late visit to that place, that he has mowed 122 acres this season with Wood's machine, without the expenditure of a penny for repairs."

Midge or Weevil.

The following is an extract from a letter of John Johnston of Geneva, N. Y.

All we want is a wheat that will be in full head about the 5th of June. Then the chaff gets too hard by the time the midge is ready, so that they cannot sting through the chaff. I see some writers, who think their brains crammed with science, say that they deposit the larva on the outside the chaff, and that in four days it is alive, and creeps over the top of the chaff, and down to the young kernel of wheat; but I know better than that. I have watched them too often to believe any such nonsense. When the female gets full of the larvæ, or maggots, she is quite red in the body. She then sticks to the chaff, puts out her sting, and penetrates through the outer and inner chaff, and instinct teaches her to apply her sting right opposite the young wheat. If she happens to be above it, she pulls out her sting and tries lower. When she gets the place that answers her purpose, she sticks there for some time, and you can take hold of her with your thumb and finger, and pull out her stinger. When she gets on a head that the chaff is too hard, she will move up and down the ear, trying every one; sometimes she will succeed on the very lowest kernel, and sometimes on the highest. If she don't succeed on any of them, she tries another ear. They cannot stand a hot sun, and they seldom commence to sting the wheat until about two hours before sunset, and then they keep up their work of destruction till the dew falls. I have sat with glasses on amongst the wheat for hours, watching them. I never saw the midge or fly more numerous than this season, but the chaff of my red wheat, and the Missouri wheat, was altogether too hard for them, and it is only the very latest heads of the white wheat they could sting, and the loss for them is only trifling. I hope the Missouri wheat may yield as well or better than the Mediterranean, as the latter is only fit for poor, worn land. If the land is in good condition, it gets all down: hence a great loss and expense in harvesting. The Missouri wheat has a stiff straw, as stiff as the Scule's, and will stand up even, with extra manuring. There is very little wheat sown in this county. The Mediterranean was very good last year, and better this, and I think more will be sown this year, take the whole county.—*Ohio Farmer*.

A Visit to Robinson Crusoe's Island.

While on board the ship *Golden Rocket*, lying at Greenward Dock, we were permitted by Captain C. N. Pendleton to examine his log book, in which he gives an account of his visit to the Island of Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island). The ship was on her last passage to this port from Boston, and had on board 55 passengers (25 of whom were ladies), who intend to make California their future place of residence. Getting short of water, Captain Pendleton decided to stop at Juan Fernandez for a further supply, and therefore shaped his course thither—the island being nearly in his track. At six P. M. on the evening of March 24, they doubled the eastern end of the island, and at seven rounded to off the bay of St. Joseph, at the head of which the few inhabitants now remaining on the island are located. The facilities for loading water at the island Captain Pendleton represents as not very good. The casks must be taken on shore and filled, rolled back into the water and parbuckled into the boat. While the crew were at this work the passengers rambled off in different directions to make discoveries. The island is twenty five miles wide by four in breadth. The land is very high, rising in rugged precipitous peaks—one of them, called Tunkque, 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The peaks are generally overhung with clouds. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, the grass growing to the height of six or eight feet. Figs, strawberries, peaches and cherries abound in their season. The *Golden Rocket* was there in the season of peaches, and the

valleys and hillsides were full of trees loaded down with the delicious fruit. Captain Pendleton bought four barrels from the inhabitants, and the passengers about as many more. Strawberries flourish best in December and January. There are three remarkable caves in the sides of the hill facing the harbor about thirty feet in length, 25 in width, and about the same in height. The inhabitants now number but 14, whom Messrs. Day and Kirkaldie from Valparaiso are the chief persons; they have been appointed overseers of the island by the Chilean government.—Formerly, a penal colony, numbering 500, was located here, and the caves above mentioned were used by them; but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the mainland. The *Golden Rocket* anchored on the opposite side from that upon which Selkirk lived, and there being a mountain to cross to reach the Robinson Crusoe abode, no one ventured to make the journey. The best landing is on the east side, but the water is 20 fathoms deep at the head of the bay, and in some places so bold is the shore that a boat tied by her painter and drifting to the limits would be in 75 fathoms. An immense number of goats are running wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on every coast. The water is obtained from never-failing rivulets trickling down over the rocks from the cloud-capped mountains.—*San Francisco Times*.

The Production of New Varieties of Potatoes.

I wish to say a few words to our western farmers on a subject which has been too much neglected—I mean the production of new varieties of the common potato. The fact that it is in the power of any person having a few square yards of ground, to originate new and valuable varieties of this useful esculent, and thus become a public benefactor, is calculated to stimulate hundreds, who never thought on the matter, to make the attempt. There is no limit to the varieties which may be produced, each differing in quality and appearance from all others, and each requiring some difference in soil and climate from others, so that by a little *pleasant pains-taking*, every farmer may produce a variety suited to his own locality. The balls should be gathered as soon as ripe, or, if in danger by frost, before they are fully ripe. They should be kept in a dry airy place till they become soft and wilted, which is a sign the seeds are matured, then washed with the hand in a vessel with clean water and rubbed till the greater part of the seed becomes separated from the hulls and pulp; after carefully skimming off the refuse matter and pouring off the water, the seed will be found at the bottom, though still mixed with a little pulp.—The mass may then be separated on a newspaper, and as the pulp becomes brittle when dry, rubbed and laid away till spring.

About 20th May, prepare a bed well pulverized and well manured with guano, or manure from the pigeon boxes or chicken coop; sow in drills, say 18 inches apart and not too thick in the drills, as one plant to every four inches is enough; the seed may be covered with fine mould about one-fourth of an inch deep. In about two weeks the young plants will come up with two leaves resembling flax, and require no more care than weeding, watering, and a slight hoeing occasionally. If the ground is not well manured, the potatoes will be very small the first year, but will attain the average size next season. If well manured and well attended, the vines will be half as large as the usual size, and the potatoes larger than walnuts. A number of the new varieties will be found of no account, but that can be ascertained the second season; one good variety will repay all the trouble of a single experiment.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer*.

Bones and Wheat.

According to Sir Robert Kane, the distinguished chemist, one pound of bones contains the phosphoric acid of 28 pounds of wheat. A crop of wheat of 40 bushels per acre, and 60 pounds per bushel, weighs 2,400 pounds, and there requires about 86 pounds of bones to supply it with that essential material. The usual supply of bone-dust (3 to 4 cwt. per acre) supplies each of the crops for four years with a sufficiency of phosphoric acid, which is given out as the bones decompose. It may therefore, be conceived what would be the effect of a double dressing of bones, renewed each year from time to time, by adding doses, all giving out the phosphoric acid by the slow process of decomposition.—*Scientific American*.

The officers of the several Agricultural Societies who have remembered us with invitations and complimentary tickets to their exhibitions will accept our thanks for their politeness. Where we can attend, we shall take the pleasure of doing so.

1859. ELEVENTH FAIR. 1859.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

Open to Competition from all States.

The list of premiums offered by the Society is the largest and most extensive that has ever been offered in Michigan.

Premium lists may be had on application to the Secretary.

Exhibitors will be required to purchase an exhibitor's ticket before making entries of stock of any kind. An exhibitor's ticket is not transferable, and will permit entrance and exit to the party only who has made the entry, and to no other person.

Exhibitors of stock, who enter more than one animal will be required to pay fifty cents additional, as an entrance fee for such other stock.

Entries may be made at any time previous to the Fair at the office of the MICHIGAN FARMER, 180 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

The Buildings and Fixtures.

1. The Floral Hall will remain of the same size it was last year, being one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and its decoration will be placed in the hands of E. St. Alary, Esq., whose tasteful designs gave such universal satisfaction at the Fair of 1858. It will be mainly devoted to the display of Fruits, Flowers, Musical Instruments, and Articles of Ornament.

2. The Hall of Art is to be a new building, octagon in shape, with windows in the roof. Here will be displayed the collections of paintings, engravings, statuary and other works of art. This building will be shingled, and weather tight.

3. The Hall of Mechanics will be extended in length and width, so as to afford ample protection to all carriages and mechanical designs, and will be supplied with steam power.

4. The Hall of Agriculture will remain of the size it was in 1858, being one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, and will as then be devoted to the display of seeds, vegetables, household productions, bread, butter, honey, sugar, &c.

5. The Hall of Manufactures will be extended and made fifty feet wide, with a good shingle roof that will protect all goods from the changes of the weather.

6. The Poultry House will be large and extensive enough to accommodate all exhibitors.

7. The pens for the sheep and swine will extend along the west fence of the grounds.

8. The Stables for the horses will extend along the west side of the track on the inside for about eight hundred feet, in a double row, each stall to be five feet wide and ten feet deep, and provided with a feeding box and manger.

9. The Cattle Sheds will extend along the north end of the ground, and to be 1800 feet in length in two or three separate ranges.

10. The Amphitheatre will be remodeled and improved, and rendered as attractive by the display of cattle and horses as it was last year.

11. Cattle rings will be erected for the display and examination of cattle during the fair.

12. A grand stand, capable of containing two thousand persons will be erected in front of the judge's stand, on the north side of the track, that ladies may have full opportunity to witness the display of horses.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

Tuesday--First Day--Entries.

The Fair Grounds will be thrown open for members and visitors at 8 o'clock, A. M. Entries will be made at the Secretary's Office on the grounds during the day.

All persons who have been appointed members of the Viewing Committees are requested to report themselves at the Secretary's Office on the grounds, where they will receive their tickets, and their names will be registered.

The Gates will close at 7 o'clock P. M. of each day.

Wednesday--The Examination of Cattle.

The books of the several classes will be delivered to the chairmen of the several Committees, who will report themselves at the President's Stand between the hours of eight and nine, when the books are delivered, the committees will immediately commence their duties, except in cases where there are special directions.

The examination of Cattle will commence at eight o'clock in the Amphitheatre, and the judges on Short-horns will be expected to be ready at that time. Exhibitors of Blood Cattle are requested to have them in readiness as called for by the Marshalls. The examination of cattle will proceed throughout the day, both in the Amphitheatre and the cattle rings. Special daily Programmes will designate the order of arrangement, and what classes shall be examined in the cattle rings and what in the amphitheatre.

No trotting or driving on the track will be permitted on this day before three o'clock, P. M. At three o'clock, P. M., the Committee on Trotting stock will call up in their order the three year olds and all stock under that age, and should these classes be passed upon, then the Black Hawk and Morgan classes of three years old and all under that age.

Thursday--Horses.

The Viewing Committees will proceed with their duties, commencing at eight o'clock.

The Committee on Horses for All Work will occupy the Amphitheatre at eight o'clock.

The Committee on Trotting Stock, will occupy the track and position at the grand stand, and when it has passed upon this class, the Committee on Black Hawks and Morgans will occupy the same position. All cattle that have not been examined on Wednesday, will be examined in the cattle rings on this day.

Examinations will proceed till two o'clock, P. M. At three o'clock, the Annual Address will be delivered before the Society by His Excellency Governor N. P. BAXTER, of Massachusetts. On the close of the address, the examination by the Viewing Committees will be resumed. The Committees will hand in their reports as soon as possible after closing their examinations.

Friday--Last Day--Awards.

All stock that have not been examined on the previous days of the Fair will be viewed and passed upon during the morning of this day.

The awards of premiums will be announced.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

The stock will be removed. And all stock that may be brought for sale will be offered at auction, an auctioneer being on the ground for the purpose.

Membership tickets \$1.00. Each membership ticket will be delivered accompanied by four single entry tickets. A membership ticket is not an admission ticket.

Tickets of admission will be sold at the Treasurer's Office before the gates, at 25 cents each.

Carriages admitted as follows: Each single horse carriage 25 cents; each double carriage and driver 50 cents; each person in any carriage must have single tickets.

C. DICKEY, President.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

Office of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, Detroit, August 1, 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston, To Dairy-men.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1859.

Illinois, Freeport, Sept. 5-9.
Vermont, Burlington, Sept. 13-16.
Kentucky, Lexington, Sept. 18-17.
Ohio, Zanesville, Sept. 20-23.
Indiana, New Albany, Sept. 26-30.
Iowa, Oskaloosa, Sept. 27-30.
Canada, West, Kingston, Sept. 27-30.
Connecticut, New Haven, Oct. 11-14.
Michigan, Detroit, Oct. 4-7.
Maine, Augusta, Sept. 13-16.
New York, Albany, Oct. 4-7.
New Jersey, Elizabeth, Sept. 20-23.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Sept. 26-30.
National Fair, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 12-17.
Missouri, St. Louis, Sept. 26, Oct. 1.
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 5-7.
Tennessee, Nashville, Oct. 5-7.
Georgia, Atlanta, Oct. 24-28.
Maryland, Frederick City, Oct. 25-28.
Alabama, Montgomery, Nov. 15-18.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1859.

Macomb, Utica, Oct. 10-12, John Wright, Sec'y.
Lenawee, Adrian, Oct. 5, A. Howell, Sec'y.
Northern Lenawee, Tecumseh, Sept. 21, 22.
Barry, Hastings, Sept. 29, 30, D. Striker, Sec'y.
Oakland, Pontiac, Oct. 12-14, M. W. Kelsey, Sec'y.
St. Joseph, Centerville, Sept. 28-30, D. Oakes, Sec'y.
Genesee, Flint, Sept. 28, 29, T. H. Rankin, Sec'y.
Allegan, Allegan, Sept. 28, 29, H. S. Higginbotham, Sec'y.
Jackson, Jackson, Sept. 28-30, D. Upton, Sec'y.
Kent, Grand Rapids, Sept. 28-30, L. H. Scranton, Sec'y.
Berrien, Niles, Sept. 27-29, R. W. Landon, Sec'y.
Hillsdale, Hillsdale, Oct. 12, 13, F. M. Holloway, Sec'y.
Lapeer, Lapeer, Oct. 18-20, H. Loomis, Sec'y.
Lenawee, Adrian, Sept. 27, 28, A. Howell, Sec'y.
Cass, Cassopolis, Sept. 21, 22, C. W. Clisbee, Sec'y.
Ionia, Ionia, Sept. 29, 30, H. F. Baker, Sec'y.
Van Buren, Paw Paw, Sept. 29, Oct. 1, O. H. P. Sheldon.
Sanilac, Lexington, Sept. 27, 28, C. Waterbury, Sec'y.
Washtenaw and Wayne Union, Ypsilanti, Sept. 28-30.
Shiawassee, Corunna, Sept. 29, 30, P. S. Lyman, Sec'y.
Horse Show, Kalamazoo, Oct. 11-14, G. F. Kiddler, Sec'y.
Eaton, Charlotte, Sept. 26-28.
Calhoun, Marshall, Sept. 29, Oct. 1, S. Lewis, Sec'y.
Ingham, Mason, Oct. 6, 7, G. M. Huntington, Sec'y.
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Oct. 11-13.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

The Crops and the Prospects.

The past week has put a bad color upon the fall crops in many localities. We are not aware how far and to what extent the frosts have injured the crops, but ever since the 29th of August there have been seriously damaging frosts about every other night. In the northern counties, a very large portion of the corn crop has been cut off, and all the buckwheat is "laid out" for the season. We saw Senator Bingham a few days ago, and he informed us that during a visit he had made to Lansing, every field of corn between Howell and that place had been cut off with the frosts. In the meanwhile, it is remarked that on nearly all the farms where wheat did not suffer, the corn as yet is sound and good, so that the general average of the crop throughout the State will be a good one. Still, the loss of the buckwheat crop will be severely felt, as it was largely sown by farmers who had lost their wheat crop.

Wheat, it is noticed has declined, the sudden advance that occurred in the early part of last week not being sustained. Flour has declined with it, of course, and we notice that trade has not improved. A large portion of the demand for Michigan flour and wheat now comes from northern Ohio, where the wheat was cut off. The prospects of the foreign trade are not improving, and the steady declining tendency of the English markets give very little hopes that a demand can be expected for this fall.

In wool in this State we notice very little change, or alteration in prices; but there is a certain steadiness that is encouraging generally to holders, and which has a tendency to keep off any depression in the prices paid by dealers.

The State Fair.

As the time for holding the annual State Fair draws near, the interest felt by all classes of our people is rapidly increasing. The table of the Secretary is filled with letters of inquiry from all sections of the State, while the large numbers received from abroad indicate that the interest felt in this exhibition will by no means be confined to our own State. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States will be largely represented in the agricultural, manufacturing, and scientific departments, in all of which there will be a brisk competition. The grounds will, on that occasion, be a world in miniature, except that the finer specimens, only, will be exhibited.

For weeks past the sounds of preparation have been heard upon the Fair Grounds, and huge piles of lumber, have taken shape under the workman's skillful hands. The Halls of Domestic Manufactures and Mechanics, have been greatly enlarged; Floral Hall is much

improved, and a large hall, of octagon shape, is now being erected for paintings and other Fine Arts.

Long ranges of close horse stables have been built, while the well covered cattle, sheep, and swine sheds stretch along the grounds for many thousands of feet. The Grand Stand for spectators, capable of holding two thousand persons at a time, will command a full view of the whole grounds. Here, visitors, after wearying themselves in more closely examining the endless varieties of articles on exhibition in the several Halls, and upon the Grounds, can retire, and obtain comfortable seats, where they can at their ease look over the whole scene and view the great living masses, human and brute, as they sway to and fro over the ground.

If the preparations for this Fair have been on a much more extensive and liberal scale than on other occasion of the kind, it is gratifying to the Society to know that the prospects are far more cheering than they have been on any former year. The impression seems everywhere to be, that the present will be by far the best State Fair ever held in Michigan, an expectation which will, doubtless, be fully realized if the weather should prove favorable. A better state of feeling could not exist towards the Society, while more enthusiasm prevails amongst its members than ever before. This is as it should be. It should be the ambition and pride of our Farmers, our Mechanics, our Horticulturists, Florists, Artists, Scientific men, and men of all classes, to make the annual State Fair of the Peninsular State second to that of no State in the Union. We have the stocks of all kinds; the Agricultural and Horticultural products; our artisans can produce as good specimens of genius and skill, and we should blush to admit that the mothers, wives, and daughters of Michigan, could not produce as many, and as good specimens of all that is useful or ornamental, which it is in their sphere to produce, as can be done by their sex in any other State or country.

Thus far, as we have said, everything looks favorable for a first rate Fair, but in order to guard against the possibility of any disappointment, every one should interest himself and see that there is a full and a liberal representation from every department of industry, every one should interest himself, and herself, in seeing that all articles, likely to be of interest, are duly entered for exhibition. This is the way, and the only way, to secure a good Fair, and such a Fair as Michigan can produce if our citizens will only attend to it. Let it be done.

A Correction.

We have a letter from our friend John Starkweather, Esq., of Ypsilanti, in which he says:

"I notice what I suppose to be an error of the printer in the list of premiums offered for trotting stock, Class 6, Division B. The list calls for 'colts' to be shown with the brood mares. As only one colt is required in any other class, would it not be anomalous to require more than one to be shown with mares in this class. If this be an error, as I suppose, would it not be well to have it corrected, by noticing it in the FARMER?"

This is an error overlooked in reading the proof, it should read "colt or colts." The principle to be sustained is the same in this class as in all other like classes, namely, to establish which is the best animal for breeding purposes, and to reward the breeder or owner of the same. The general rule is to require that a mare shall show proof that she is in reality a good brood mare, by having a colt at her side. Then it is required that to excel she shall have certain points which all experienced men and breeders know to be essential to her quality as an animal possessing health, strength and action; next, her colt is looked at as a sort of testimony as to her power of transmitting the good qualities of herself and of the sire. If a mare can show more colts than one, so much the better; for the older the colts, and the more of them, the better are we enabled to decide as to whether the dam is successful in imparting hereditary qualities. Hence we always must consider that a mare, all other points being equal, has the advantage when two or more of her colts can be shown that reflect her powers and bear testimony to her breeding qualities; but more than one is not required by the rule. It may be asked why should a colt be shown at all? That is to prove that she has been used for breeding purposes the past year; the animal may be good for every other purpose, may possess size, form, speed, action, and a kindly disposition, but may not have been used for breeding purposes, and hence arise the requirements of the Society that she should show at least one colt at her side, and thus afford proof that she has been used for the purposes named, and also afford the most ample means of judging whether she is all

right as a parent and should be encouraged, or whether she is only second or third class.

To the Printers of Michigan.

The State Agricultural Society, having offered a premium of a diploma for the best specimen of ornamental printing by a Michigan printer, in order to excite emulation in this important branch of mechanical science, it has been suggested by several printers who desire to compete for this premium, that the specimen should be in the form of a diploma, to be awarded to the successful competitor. This course would be most likely to guard against frauds, and will be equally fair to all. The whole work must be done in the office competing, and, if challenged in this respect, it must be proved by the oath of the competitor.

The following is suggested as a form for the diploma:

This Diploma is awarded by the State Agricultural Society of Michigan to _____, of _____, for the best specimen of Ornamental Printing, at the eleventh annual meeting, held in Detroit in October A. D. 1859.

Secretary. President.

Mottoes, Cuts, &c., may be added to suit the taste of the competitors, but the work, including the border must all be done by the competitor—in this State, and with material belonging to his office.

It will, of course, be optional with the successful competitor to receive his own printed diploma, duly signed by the President and Secretary, or one of the engraved diplomas of the society. Each competitor can, of course, select such material for his specimen as he may prefer.

The newspapers of this State are invited to copy this article.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

N. B.—If desired by the competitors, uninterested practical printers will be added to the committee.

Book Notices.

FROM DAWN TO DAYLIGHT: or, A Simple Story of a Western Home: By a Minister's Wife; published by Derby & Jackson, New York.

This is a story of much interest in a domestic way, and told in an unaffected and pleasing manner. It describes the trials through which the young minister and his wife pass, from their first settlement in a western village, to the time when, broken in health through sickness and hardships, and disheartened by the apathy and neglect of those for whom they labored, they are compelled to return to their New England home. It is a book which might with propriety and to good effect, be distributed through many of the village communities "out West;" and many a young preacher and his wife may draw comfort and encouragement from its pages, by learning how to keep the lamp of faith burning, and the Christian's hope bright and cheering, even through the darkest days of neglect and sickness and death. It is said that Henry Ward Beecher's wife is the author.

The work is for sale by Putnam, Smith & Co., Detroit; successors to M. Allen & Son.

TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE: Chapters from an Autobiography. By William Henry Milburn; Published by Derby & Jackson, New York.

The writer of this book is the Blind Preacher who was elected Chaplain of Congress a few years since, and many will recognize in the pleasing and graceful style the author of the work entitled "The Rifle and the Saddle-bags." This autobiography is one of much interest, as very many incidents in the writer's life are connected with some of the most prominent events and people of the times, and the cheerful, genial spirit of the author so pervades it that we forget the pain mingled with sympathy for his blindness, in our admiration of the man and Christian. Much of his life has been spent as an itinerant Methodist Preacher in the western and southern States, and, as he says in the preface, he "sets before the reader a truthful picture of such a life, which, more than that of almost any other in this country, is fraught with the experience of vicissitudes." It is a work well worth reading.

For sale by Putman, Smith & Co., Detroit, successors to M. Allen & Son.

General News.

—The rage for horse railways in large cities is on the increase. Six companies have been organized in Pittsburgh.

—Among the passengers that sailed for Havre, last Saturday was John Mitchell, the Irish patriot and late editor of the *Ottawa*.

—On Friday afternoon, a steam boiler in the machine shop of Stewart & Brown, New York, exploded, killing one man and wounding several others.

—The employees on the Michigan Southern Railroad and its branches struck for three months back wages due them on the 1st inst. The operating of the line was entirely suspended from Thursday till Monday.

—The Tennessee papers record the death of Albion, a celebrated race horse, for whom \$8,000 was lately offered and refused.

—The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States will meet in Chicago next month.

—The report that valuable ores of platinum have been found near Fredricktown, in Missouri, is confirmed by a letter from Mr. Krut, a St. Louis chemist.

—Mr. Moran has resigned the presidency of the Erie Railroad Company and his seat in the direction. He is the gentleman who was paid a salary of \$25,000.

—The schooner "Neptune's Bride" arrived at New York a few days since from North Carolina with a cargo of naval stores. On unloading the vessel the dead body of a negro was found; he had suffocated in attempting an escape from slavery.

—A company of Grecoes has been formed in New Orleans after the model of the celebrated French corps of Zouaves.

—The English Government is about to substitute bronze coin for its bulky copper currency. The metal has already been tried in Canada.

—Maine is suffering from drought. In many towns the wells are dry, and brooks never known before to fail are now entirely dried up.

—Col. Shaffner sailed from Boston on Monday to search for a feasible route between Europe and America by way of Iceland and Greenland.

—A beautifully carved sarcophagus has recently been completed for the remains of the deputed statesman, Henry Clay.

—Recent returns show that the whole number of persons killed by railway accidents in Great Britain and Ireland in the six months ending June 30th was 128. Of these only one passenger was killed by causes beyond his control.

—At the New York Sun office a new press is being erected at a cost of \$40,000 that will print both sides of the paper at the same time.

—At the great Agricultural Fair which will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 26th of September, a premium of \$1,000 will be given for the best thorough bred bull of any age; another of \$1,000 for the best roadster stallion in harness, and yet another of \$1,000 for the best thorough bred stallion of any age.

—The 46th anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie will be observed on the 10th of September, at Put-in-Bay, by laying the corner stone on Gibraltar Island of a monument to commemorate that battle and great naval victory.

—A new swindling dodge was perpetrated last week in Philadelphia. A pretended gentleman advertised for a number of female teachers to go south. Having secured fifteen applicants and got their passage money and trunks into his possession he suddenly made off taking all with him. He has since been arrested.

—The Montreal papers state that it is expected the Victoria Bridge will be opened for traffic early in November. It is almost a certainty that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle will visit Canada shortly and be present at the celebration of the opening.

—Three persons, a man, his wife, and another man were carried over Niagara Falls on Thursday last. They were crossing the river in a boat when their capsized and with them clinging to it was carried down by the current and all were lost.

—The exploring and wagon-road expedition of Lieut. Beale has terminated, and he and his party have arrived at Kansas City on their return. They have been absent ten months; have traveled about three thousand miles, and have opened fourteen hundred miles of wagon road along the thirty-fifth parallel.

—The London *Field* says it is calculated in the Ring that Mr. Ten Broeck is a richer man by \$40,000 than when he landed on the hospitable shores of England, in 1867.

—Within the past week or ten days some of the most beautiful exhibitions of Aurora Borealis ever seen have been witnessed in all parts of the country. They have generally been attended by more or less frost and have had a peculiar effect on the operation of telegraph lines.

—Very encouraging reports continue to arrive from the Pike's Peak region accompanied by considerable quantities of gold. There is still however a great deal of uncertainty in the mining operations many persons there being unable to make wages.

—We have a rumor that Sonora and Chihuahua are about to declare independence, and that Governor Pesquiera is to be placed at the head of affairs. He has received a large supply of arms and ammunition, and has increased his army to nearly 8000 men.

—By latest accounts from Victoria we learn that the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the main land, claimed by our Government as a part of Washington Territory, had been taken possession of by Gen. Harney, who had placed upon it a small body of United States troops. Gov. Douglas had issued a protest, had sent armed vessels and troops there, but it was believed that the matter would be compromised by a joint occupancy of the Island, until the two Governments could take action in the matter.

—The citizens of Carson Valley have declared themselves detached from Utah, and have framed a Constitution for a Provisional Government, naming their Territory Nevada.

—The Haytian Government is devoting itself to financial reforms. One hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars of deteriorated bills have been burned, and the increment was to be persevered in.

Foreign News.

Up to August 24th nothing of importance had transpired of the proceedings of the Conference of Zurich.

The assemblies of Modena and Tuscany have, by unanimous vote, adopted resolutions banishing the dynasties of the former dukes, and annexing the dukedom to Piedmont.

It is said that the Duchess of Parma received very favorable assurances from Zurich, and that she will be restored to her former position, she undertaking to grant a constitution on a liberal basis and adhere to the Italian confederation.

A strong intimacy is growing up between Russia and Prussia. The King of Prussia still lives, but has entirely lost his intellectual faculties.

The harvest in Spain is not so abundant as was anticipated, but is sufficient for the consumption of the country.

The Empress Eugenie is officially announced to be again in an "interesting situation."

The builders' strike in London continued and had even extended to some other trades.

The English papers announce the destruction by earthquake, on the 2d of June, of the ancient Erzeroum, in Turkish Armenia. According to official returns, 380 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and about 200 wounded. Over 2000 houses were laid in ruins, 1600 nearly destroyed, and some 1200 others injured. Shocks more or less severe were felt at intervals during the eight consecutive hours. It is a singular fact that the destruction was almost entirely confined to the Moslem quarters of the city, and only twelve Christians lost their lives.

It is now reported that the Great Eastern steamship is to sail for New York instead of Portland. She leaves about the middle of the present month.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

KATY-DID.

BY B. HATHAWAY.

Through the dusky twilight falling,
Do I hear the lonesome drawing,
In thy grassy covert hid;
Of the minstrel of the Summer,
Droning, dolorous, latest come,
Autumn's earliest herald-drummer,
Art thou mournful Katy-did.

Sadly falls thy ceaseless sighing,
On the heart where hope is dying,
On the heart where love is dead.
Like an endless wall of sorrow,
Plaint of grief that may not borrow
Solace for the coming morrow,
Solemn trilling Katy-did.

Ever till our life be ended,
With the higher life blended,
From all darkling memories hid,
But to hear thy harp at even,
Like a dying soul unshriven,
Shall our hearts be sorrow-riven,
Still to mind us, Katy-did.

Of the watching, wan and weary,
Through the long hours sad and dreary,
Tearful eye, and sleepless lid,
Till far shining Cynthia's palling,
With Hope's flickering starlight falling,
Listening dear lips fevered wailing,
And thy moaning, Katy-did.

Watching by the darkened river,
Slowly ebbing, ebbing ever,
Through the midnight dim and dread;
Only Fear beside us sitting,
With life's falling Love-lamp flitting,
Hearkening to our own heart beating,
And thy joyless Katy-did.

Wearied, woful, prayerful, fearful,
Waiting sad the moment fearful,
Knowing our Beloved dead,
In death's awful shadow lying,
Left, despairing, anguish'd dying,
O! how cheerless comes thy sighing
To the love-lorn—Katy-did.

Mo—alas! The song ye sing me,
Doth such mournful memories bring me,
Of the days to sorrow wed,
O! how doth new bereavement me,
O! how doth new bereavement me,
Hush thy requiem chant, and leave me,
Unto Silence, Katy-did.

Little Prairie Ronde.

Farmer Boys.

There is no class of community so little appreciated, so much neglected as farmer boys. The farmer himself is favored with lectures without end on all subjects of interest to him, his wife has "hints" innumerable penned and printed for her benefit, to say nothing of the columns of recipes for her instruction in the art of cooking which crowd almost every paper or magazine one looks at, and the daughters too, the farmer's girls, are praised and poetised and lectured. One would hardly think they need have a fault, or that they had a virtue that was not appreciated, encouraged and rewarded; but the boys, what need do they receive at the hands of the public? Where are the pages of instruction and encouragement for them? who chronicles their virtues or sings their praises?

We do remember of having seen one or two poems addressed to farmers' boys, but one was a parody on one originally written for farmers' girls, and the other, if there was another, of which we are not very sure, could not have taken much of a hold of the subject, since it has left no impression on our mind whatever of either its title or its tenor. However, poetry is not what the boys want, not what they care for, many of them, and therefore the neglect of the muses is no slight to them. What they need is appreciation and encouragement; and this they want at home, where they live and work.

It is not uncommon among farmers, as well as among people of other occupations, to see too great partiality shown to the girls of the family, more attention bestowed upon their personal appearance and qualifications, and more time and opportunities given them for the cultivation of those little accomplishments which give them ease and confidence in society and in themselves. We were around among the farmers a good deal last fall, and noticed several instances of this kind, one of which will be sufficient to cite as an illustration. There was a family of four boys and two girls, two of the boys older than the girls, and two younger. The youngest girl was perhaps fourteen, and her sister a year or two older. The daughters were industrious, as they should be, and with their mother's help did all the household work incident to a large farm, while the boys seemed equally useful out of doors. As far as labor was concerned, all were treated alike, each being appointed to such tasks as their strength and ability enabled them to perform. But the difference was in the house, in the family circle at the evening fireside—no, not the fireside, for there was none. After supper we were invited into the parlor where a little apology for a fire was trying to warm a very handsome, highly polished stove, and where the bright carpet showed that it was not used to the tread of common feet, and the curtains, grace-

fully looped in the most genteel style, looked as if they had been fixtures in that position since the day of their introduction to the windows they shaded. It was a neat and pleasant room enough. The farmer and his wife were social, and the girls exerted themselves to make the evening pass pleasantly. They had a melodeon which one of them played very well, and an accordeon which the other fingered a little, but remarked, looking wishfully at her mother;

"George plays this so beautifully; I wish he was fit to come in here."

"O, if one comes, all the rest must follow," said the mother, "and such boys are always so rough, the kitchen is the only place they are fit for."

So the boys stayed in the kitchen with the hired man, not because they were not as smart and intelligent as their sisters, but because the parlor was too nice for them.

We noticed these boys particularly the next day, and as far as fine forms moved by active limbs, and good features lighted up by bright eyes could go to make boys to be proud of, there was certainly cause for parental pride in them; but they were shy of being spoken to, awkward and ungainly in manner, and ate their meals and went about their work in a sort of dogged, care for nothing way, as if that were all they knew and all they expected to know.

Another thing we noticed. The house being a large and new one, the owner was not a little proud of it, and desired the girls to show us through all the rooms from cellar to garret. Comfort and convenience seemed to reign everywhere, but with two exceptions,—in the parlor and in the boys' chamber. There was too much furniture and formality in the former, and far too little in the latter. The girls had a beautiful, light airy chamber, nicely carpeted; besides the toilet stand, there was a table with a few books and magazines upon it, and two or three pretty pictures hung against the walls. Passing from this, we saw a door standing open which gave a view of a large, cheerless looking room in which stood two beds in opposite corners. There were three windows, two of which were curtained with an old sheet that had been divided between them, and the other was bare as the glaziers had left it. There was no carpet on the floor, no picture on the walls, and the only furniture, besides the beds, consisted of two or three chairs, a row of clothes hung along the wall at one end, and several pairs of boots and shoes on the floor under them. One of the sisters stepped on a little in advance, and drawing the door shut, remarked, "O, that is only the boys' room; there's nothing in there you'll care to see."

We saw enough, such as it was. And now we want to ask, is it doing the boys justice to treat them so? There they are, working faithfully in the fields day after day, and year after year. The fruit of their labor has gone very far towards building and furnishing the house, and yet what enjoyment have they of it? They get their meals there, and sleep there, and it is called their home. As much as that may be said of the old watch dog in the yard.

"But they are so rough," says the mother; "boys always are, especially farmers' boys. Nothing else can be expected of them."

Of course not, with such treatment. If you bring them up like pigs and dogs you cannot blame them for acting like pigs and dogs. But give them the same chance you do your girls, and see if they will not improve as well. When you have company, treat your sons as a part of your family, equally entitled to notice and respect as the other members of the family circle, and they will not be behind in contributing to its interest and entertainment. Furnish their rooms in a way that will be comfortable and attractive, and they will soon show a proficiency in the arts of order and neatness that will convince you that they are as capable of being gentlemen as your daughters are of being ladies. Encourage them to respect themselves and be somebody, and give them the materials to do it with. Our word for it, if parents and sisters were not so blamable in this matter, there would be fewer discontented farmers' boys in the world, and we should see far more refinement and self-respect among farmers than we do now. The boys of to-day are the men of to-morrow, and what they are made by their home education now, such, in a great measure, will be the character they will give to the future homes they are destined to make in the world.

Mothers and sisters, think of this subject, and take better care of the boys.

The Love of Old Women.

A few weeks since, among the varieties published in our pages was a little clipping from an exchange entitled "A Domestic Necessity," relating to the moral beauty and domestic utility of old ladies in general. Happening just now to cast our eye over the item again, it brings to mind a bit of advice sent us many years ago when we were hundreds

of miles from home, a stranger among strangers and in a strange land. A young friend wrote, "If there are any old women in the neighborhood, or, better still, if there is one in the family where you are, be sure you get into her good graces, win her love; for, of all loves, there is none so practical or available as the love of an old woman."

This advice was followed, and with the most satisfactory results. We commend it to the attention of wanderers in general. The particular old woman into whose hands we fell was not one of the outwardly genial and friendly type. She was a cold-faced woman, stern and shrewd in her dealings with the world, and the great heart within her was so deeply crusted over with worldliness, and so walked about with the iciness of aristocratic pretensions, that it cost great faith and patience to get at it; but, once through the crust, and within the wall, there was warmth, tenderness and protection amply compensating for all trouble or delay. Such love, when won, has something substantial and reliable about it, making one feel as if encompassed by troops of friends; for any old lady worth loving is not only a host in herself, but she aways the hearts of all around obedient at her bidding.

But there other, and to our mind, more lovable and more to be desired old women than the class to which this particular one belonged. Almost everybody knows at least one such, (if not we pity them,) a dear, motherly, pleasant-faced, young-hearted old lady, always ready with hands and head and heart to do a kindness, to cheer the desponding, to find ways out of the labyrinths of difficulty in which young people are apt to get perplexed, in short, to make a general sunshine wherever she goes, and to bring a blessing upon whatever she touches. It would be worth growing old for, if one could always be sure of being so lovable and so loved as such old women are. Whoever finds a friend in them, finds a friend indeed. Their experience, their knowledge of the world and of human nature, are worth more in times of trial and affliction than all the wisdom of the wisest men in all the books they have ever written. Who of us, from childhood up, has not had occasion to prove and know that, "of all loves, the most practical and the most available is the love of the old women."

RECOLLECTIONS OF IRELAND.

PREPARED FOR THE YOUTHFUL READERS OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

May. This month is, in all countries considered the time of flowers. In the Green Island, although there are some wild flowers out in bloom in April, it is in May that the daisy, violet, primroses and other flowers present their gayest appearance. Now, too, the hawthorn hedge is in blossom.

It is not till the beginning of this month that cows are turned out to pasture. In our part of the country, a small farmer kept from one to three cows. Seldom a whole field could be appropriated to pasture. The business of the herd boy on this account became a kind of profession. The cows were always stalled too at night, or when it rained heavily. When a boy or a girl had to herd alone, it was generally considered a tedious, lonely employment, especially in dark, cloudy weather. A herd boy took out the cows as soon as he got up in the morning; at eight o'clock his breakfast was sent to him, which generally consisted of porridge and milk in a quart noggin. At twelve o'clock, he brought the cattle home to be milked, and they stood in the stable till after dinner. Between one and two, he took them out again and fed them till sun down. Those who milked three times a day, milked the cows whenever they came home, those who milked twice attended to it at bed time.

I knew a little boy, (he is an old man now, however,) who had his breakfast sent out to the field, the first time he went to herd. Well he thought it was all right for hired boys, to eat their breakfast in the field, but for him he was a farmer's son and ought to be brought home to breakfast. So he would not eat it. At dinner time, he came home, when lo and behold the self same noggin of porridge and milk, now cold, was set before him. He was very hungry, but he was also very angry, and as he could not get anything else till he ate that, he went back to the field with an empty stomach. When he came in the evening, the cold porridge and milk was once more set before him. He was great deal hungrier, but he was also madder and he thought he could stick it out till after bed time, and when they were all safely in bed, he could get up and find something else. He did so, but when he went to the cupboard it was locked and everything eatable locked up in it, except that everlasting noggin of porridge, which was set out on the table. He

took hold and finished it and was surprised to find it so sweet. The next time his breakfast was sent out to him he ate it without grumbling.

But although herding was far from being popular, still my happiest recollections are connected with that employment. When I was quite young, I used to go out with my older brothers who kept the cows in a bog where three farms joined, and as the bogs were the most favorable for grass, they all pastured their cows in the adjoining fields. There, after school hours, two or three boys from each family gathered all together, and spent the time in telling stories, guessing riddles, or play. When I got older, circumstances were changed, and I had to herd alone. But I would a great deal rather do that than work. And to read books, watch birds as they built their nests or fed their young, and build castles in the air as I lay on the ground, furnished me with plenty of company.

You will think it strange when I tell you that it was hard to raise calves in Ireland, and that it went all by luck. That is a word, by the way, which generally means good care, but sometimes has reference to unseen causes. One of our neighbors for twelve years could never get a calf to live more than a few weeks. After that they never had one that died. Another always sent his calves to his father's, and carried milk there for them. If he kept them on his own farm, they were sure to die. He brought them home in the fall. During my recollection, we only raised two calves in Ireland. One of these was in the last summer we lived in the island. Somebody told my father that to put an egg and a little salt down a calf's throat before it got any milk, would make it sure to live. He tried it and the animal did well. Whether it was the egg and salt made it live, I cannot say. One spring we had three calves all apparently in good health. My mother often went into the stable during the day to look at them, for she was apprehensive something would happen. One time she went and one of them was stretched and kicking. She told my father to go and put it out of pain. He knocked it on the head and skinned it. While he was working with it, another gave a howl and sickened. He had not dispatched the second, till the third followed in the same road. I remember well the appearance of the last calf that we lost. It was lying on its side kicking when my father told James Wilson, one of our cotters, that if he saw proper to dress it he might have the meat. He bled it, carried it home, and skinned it. All along the belly the meat was black; this he pared off. The rest of the meat was of a natural color, and he said it ate very well. The cows were highly fed and always stabled at night. Perhaps this was too artificial a life for cattle, but what might have been the cause of this mortality among the calves, I cannot tell.

Household Varieties.

Speak low to me, my Savior, low and sweet
From out the hallelujahs, sweet and low,
Lest I should fear and fall, and miss thee so,
Who art not missed by any that treat.
Speak to me as to Mary at thy feet—
And if no precious gems my hand bestow,
Let my tears drop like amber, while I go
In reach of thy divinest voice, complete
In humanest affection—thus, in sooth,
To lose the sense of losing! As a child
Whose song-bird seeks the wood for evermore,
Is sung to, in its stead, by mother's mouth,
Till, sinking on her breast, love-reconciled,
He sleeps the faster that he wept before.

—Mrs. Browning.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.—The Dead Sea has nothing of the desolation which it has been the pleasure of travellers to describe, and it seems to smile at the secret dread it has inspired. I, of course, took a bath here; and for a swimmer who has a fancy to keep his legs as well as his head out of water, I can imagine it must be quite pleasant. My French friend who is not a little inclined to corpulency, complained that he could not get down into the water, and floated about, now one side up, now another, for all the world like an inflated bladder. On emerging from the water, it was evaporated by the sun; and the salts crystallizing on our bodies, gave us the appearance of animated rock candy, or a family resemblance to Lot's wife, with a sensation upon our skin as if we had been pickled for family use, and with a taste in our mouths compounded of glauber salt and assa-fetida. We concluded that one bath in the Dead Sea was enough for a lifetime.

The Kitten.—A lady tells this story: "I have been out in Indiana on a visit, and while there I found a kitten, which I bought, and brought home as a plaything for my two children. To prevent any dispute about the ownership of the puss, I proposed, and it was agreed, that the head of the kitten should be mine, the body should be the baby's, and Eddie, the eldest—but only three years—should be the sole proprietor of the long and beautiful tail. Eddie rather objected at first to this division as putting him off with an extremely small share of the animal; but soon became reconciled to the division, and quite proud of his ownership of the graceful terminus of the kitten. One day, soon after, I heard poor puss making a dreadful mewing, and I called out to Eddie, 'There, my son, you are hurting my part of the kitten; I hear her cry.' 'No, I didn't mother; I tread on my part, and your part hollered!'"

Peace.—Peace is better than joy. Joy is an uneasy guest, and always on tiptoe to depart. It tires and wears us out, and yet keeps us ever fearing that the next moment will be gone. Peace is not so—it comes more quietly, it stays more contentedly, it never exhausts our strength, nor gives us one anxious thought. Therefore let us pray for peace. It is the gift of God—promised to all His children; and if we have it in our hearts we shall not pine for joy, though its bright wings never touch us while we tarry in the world.

A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit, when finding it was beginning to rain, he caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a corner, and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, sprang toward him, exclaiming:—"No, no, that you never shall! I've had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet, and I am sure it shan't be wetted now!"

Fix the Date.—At a concert in Wisconsin, at the conclusion of the song "There's a good time coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed: "Mister, couldn't you fix the date? that is what we want—just give us the date, Mister."

Take Time.

"Please, Mamma, will you show me the book which Papa brought home last night?" and the sweet child leaned over upon her mother's lap, till her golden ringlets swept over the embroidery upon which Mrs. Graham's ever busy fingers were diligently stitching.

"Run away now, darling; Mamma has not time," answered Mrs. Graham, gently pushing aside the child, and holding her needle nearer her eye as she threaded it, for it was after sundown, and much too dark to sew without trying severely the sight.

"But, Mamma, you will spoil your eyes sewing now. Papa says you work too late. Please let me put the naughty work away, and let us go out into the garden and see if the primroses have got their eyes open, or into the orchard and hear the little birds say their good-night prayers, or down to the gate to wait for Pa. Come, Mamma, I am so lonesome!"

"Well! run along, then, to meet Papa, or anywhere else you want to go, but don't disturb me now; I want to finish this bud before dark. Mamma wants to get her little girl's dress done before her little cousins come next week. There, run away, dear; Mamma has not time to attend to you now."

"Oh, dear! I wish you had some time ever," sighed the child, as she slid down upon the carpet, and passed her little plump white hand caressingly over the top of her mother's shoe.

"Don't, Carrie! You make me nervous," exclaimed Mrs. Graham with a little frown, as she attempted to disengage her silk from the entanglement she had drawn it into in her haste. A low sob broke from the lips of the little one. She sat very still for a few moments, then crept silently away, and seating herself upon the door step looked out upon the western sky. Mrs. Graham endeavored in vain to get the wayward knots from her silk, and, after bringing in lights, sat down to take a new thread and begin again. So engrossed was she in her work that she forgot her little girl, who sat nodding almost asleep upon the door-step, while the dews fell around her. But a quick step was heard, the gate latch clicked, and, arousing from her doze, little Carrie ran down the walk, and was received in the loving arms of her father.

"Ah, Pet! On the watch, as usual. Give Papa a good hug now. That's it!" and Mr. Graham oh'd and ah'd as if in a vice, while the enthusiastic child, delighted with the expression she fancied she was wringing from him, continued to press her soft warm arms energetically around his neck, till she was forced to pause from sheer exhaustion.

"Oh, Pa! I am so glad you have come. I have been so very, very lonesome. I wanted somebody to love."

"Is not Mamma at home, dear?"

"No, yes! But you know she hasn't time to love me at all; and it makes her nervous to have me love her. I made her spoil a needleful of silk to-night by just loving her foot a little. Oh, I was so sorry. Dear Mamma! It made her so much trouble. She is making me another beautiful dress, Papa. But I don't want so many dresses. I wish Mamma would love me more, and take walks with me, and talk to me as you do. I do so love to be loved; and when I am all dressed up so fine, I feel so lonesome and 'way off from everybody, because Mamma says I must not snug up to her and muss my clothes.—I wish I could wear my little white dresses all the time. Please tell Mamma not to spoil her eyes making such beautiful flowers and buds and leaves on that little blue dress for me."

"But you like blue, don't you, darling?—You know Papa always likes to see his little girl in blue; it suits this fair skin and those golden curls."

"Oh, yes! Blue is like the sky. But did

you see the great white clouds a little while ago? I thought they were so beautiful—and after the sun went to bed, I guess the angels must have left the door open, for the light shone out. I think how good it would be to sit down one of those soft clouds, and have the beautiful red light fall all around me, and make me so warm and happy. If I was an angel, and had wings, and could go where I had a mind to, I'd gather my apron full of stars every night. Oh, look! the stars are opening all around. How I wish I had enough to make a wreath of."

Mr. Graham drew his child to his bosom with a strange thrill of tenderness, mingled with an indescribable feeling of awe, and, holding her closely to his heart, entered his dwelling.

"Working again by lamp-light. Caroline, when will you leave off that everlasting embroidery?"

"I will put it away soon. I want to set a few more stitches."

"Well, Pet, where are Papa's slippers?—That's a lady; you had them ready, didn't you? Now, where's the little night-gown?—Papa will undress his darling."

It was a great pleasure to the fond father to disrobe that dear little form, to release the plump white feet from their delicate little prisons, and hear the low rippling laughter of his child as he told nursery lyrics upon her rosy fingers and toes. All the toils and cares of the day were forgotten as he draped the soft warm limbs in the snowy night robe, and pillowed the bright head upon his broad bosom, and told little stories and sang little hymns till the wondering blue eyes grew weary, and at last veiled themselves in slumber.

Mrs. Graham thought that her husband had forgotten her and her work, so she stitched away till warned by his look directed toward her, she placed it in her basket, and drew her chair beside him.

"Little darling—does she not look lovely?" whispered Mr. Graham, as his wife leaned over her chair arm.

"Yes little rosebud! How little she knows of care or trouble. Would she could always be as happy as now!"

"But don't you suppose she has any trouble? I do. Young as she is, she has sorrows as great to her little heart as ours are to us."

"Oh, she may have little vexations sometimes, but nothing she remembers five minutes!"

"Perhaps you do not always know, Caroline. Carrie is a sensitive child. You would have felt sorry for her this evening if you could have heard her tell me how lonely she had been, and how her Mamma never had time to love her."

"Did she say that? Poor little dear!—I did not know that she felt so. I don't have time to spend with her. I often think that I am letting the precious hours of her infancy slip away without getting much enjoyment from them; but what can I do? I am so busy about my work—we are not able to hire everything done. Oh dear, I wish I could have more leisure; but come, let us put her to bed now, precious!" and the mother kissed and caressed the dear little face, till it lighted up with smiles, as if some bright dream were hovering round the little sleeper's heart.

Gently they laid her in her little crib, and drew the snowy counterpane over her.

Not a great while after this, sickness came to that cradle.

"A sick child! A very bad case!" muttered the old doctor, as he felt the pulse, and listened to the breathings of the poor panting sufferer. "She has taken a violent cold. Didn't I see her sitting out upon the door step last evening?"

"I don't know but she might have been there a few minutes. I was very busy at night, and did not notice what Carrie was doing," Mrs. Graham replied, in tremulous tones.

"Yes, she was sitting in the night air, poor little dear, when I came home. Oh Caroline! How could you be so careless of the child's health?" groaned the anxious father, glancing uneasily from the tell-tale features of the physician to the pale, quivering face of his wife.

"Oh Papa! I didn't mean to be naughty. I went out there myself. Mamma was so busy, she didn't want me to talk to her, and I wanted Papa to come so much. I didn't know it would make me sick. Kiss me, Papa!"

What a night was that to that agonized pair, as they hung in fearful suspense over the beautiful form for the first time writhing in the crampings of pain. How anxiously they strove to read hope in the physician's countenance. How piteously they implored the Great Physician to have mercy, and heal their sick. How impossible it seemed to say, "Thy will be done!"

But He who seeth not as we see, and whose

ways are inscrutable, had claimed their pretty blossom.

Shortly afterwards there came that fearful calm which precedes the last dread moment which puts an end to the conflict between life and death.

Slowly the veined lids arose, and folded back, till the long lashes met and mingled with the delicate tracings of the brow; wide open were the great blue eyes, and they wandered, as if half bewildered, for a moment with a dreamy, vacant expression through space, then suddenly lighted up with happy, loving recognition. As they met the mother's gaze, the lips quivered, parted; and the gentle spirit came once more to look through its bars, and whisper forth another word of love.

"Oh Mamma! we are there. How beautiful you look. You won't get tired now.—When I wake up in the morning, we will go and find the angels. Good night!" and the trembling lids fell softly down, like rose-leaves over violet beds. A faint smile hovered around the lips, and the soul was set free.

Beautiful, indeed, was that sweet face—so white, so wax-like, so angelic did it seem, surrounded with its halo of golden hair, that each one longed to gaze upon it, and to feel that the slight form—robed in one of the favorite "little white dresses," disclosing the finely-rounded arms, the plump shoulders, and dimpled hands, in one of which nestled a tiny white rose-bud—had been a fit tenement for an angel.

They laid their lily in the earth. They returned to their sad, desolate home. The embroidered robe was laid aside unfinished. There was no need now to hurry with the stitches. But now, as before, there was no time for the mother to love her daughter.—It was too late.—Independent.

Household Recipes.

Good Cider.

Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to lively fermentation add to each gallon three fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk pleasant taste which it is desired should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and mix with it one quart of an ounce of sulphate of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few moments, then let it rest, that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draft. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider—better than what is called champagne wine.

Tomato Figs.

The following is the method of preserving tomatoes in Bermuda, and thereby manufacturing a sweet preserve, something like figs:

Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or sixteen pounds) of the fruit, scald and remove the skin in the usual way, cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient, without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates, and they are clarified; they are then shaken, spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying, after which pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep from year to year, and retain their flavor surprisingly, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

Cucumbers, to Pickle.

Put the cucumbers into salt and water, for three days, then scald them with weak vinegar, and let them remain three days longer. Scald some strong pickling vinegar, with a few onions, black pepper, allspice, cloves, ginger root, and horseradish; pour the whole over the cucumbers, and keep them in jars for use. *Gerkins*, which are small cucumbers, are pickled in the same way.

Corn Cake.

The most delicious corn cake we have ever eaten was made after the following recipe, which is furnished for the FARMER at our special request: Take one pint of sweet milk, half a pint of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of molasses, two table spoonfuls of butter, and stir into these meal enough to make a batter of the thickness of common griddle cakes; pour into a deep tin and bake one hour.

Corn Waffles.

To three eggs add a quart of milk, and thicken to a batter with corn meal. Put in a piece of lard the size of a hen's egg. This should be melted.—Add a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in vinegar. Bake in waffle iron, and eat hot with butter.

For our Young Friends.

Puzzle.

Add fifty to an infant in such a way that it will denote confusion and disorder. J. W. E. Plymouth, August, 1859.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 11 letters.
My 3, 9, 6, 10, is a proper name.
My 8, 4, 1, 9, 6, 8, 5, is a city in Canada.
My 4, 2, is a preposition.
My 7, 5, 4, 1, 11, is the edge of land.
My whole is a prominent citizen of the Peninsular State. Agricultural College.

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Superfine do, Fine Ingrain do,
Cotton and Wool do.

Silk Damask, Worsted do,
Morrocan, Druggets, Green Balzes,
Cocoon Matting, Plain and Check Matting,
Gilt Shade, Common do,
Shade Tassels, Cornices,
Rugs and Mats.
Window Shades,
Oil Cloths, 3, 6, 12 and 24 foot,
Live Geese Feathers, Paper Hangings
Which we offer cheap for cash.

NALL, DUNCKLEE & CO.
No. 74 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
14-1y

CAHOON'S PATENT
BROADCAST SEED SOWER,



For Sowing Wheat, Oats, Barley, Grass Seed, &c.

THE HAND MACHINE sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait, throwing out Wheat about forty feet wide and Grass Seed twenty feet. The HORSE POWER MACHINE at the usual walking gait of a horse sows from ten to fifteen acres per hour, throwing Wheat about sixty feet wide at each passage. The vast superiority of this machine over all others, as shown in the perfectly regular and even distribution of the seed, and the wonderful rapidity with which the work is performed, combined with their perfect simplicity and durability, have already placed them in the front ranks of labor saving agricultural implements. **EFF.** A saving of three fourths of the labor and one fourth of the seed used in hand sowing is effected by using these machines. A person entirely unused to sowing by hand, can use either machine with perfect success. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction and to save their cost in less time than any other farm implement yet introduced. These machines can be purchased of Agents in all the principal places in the State. For further particulars address P. B. SANBORN, General Agent for Michigan and Western Canada, At B. B. & W. R. NOYES' Hardware Store, 83-3m 86 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PENFIELD'S
SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 103 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
W. S. PENFIELD, Agent. E. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
Having purchased the above ESTABLISHMENT and increased the STOCK, I will sell
CHEAP FOR CASH

Every variety of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, STOVES, TIN and COPPER WARE, &c. some of which are as follows:
Axes, Helves, Hooks, Hops, and Staples.
Axe Helves, Hatchets, Hedge Shears, Ice Cream Freezers, Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Steels, Jack Knives, Pruning Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Mowing Machines, for 1 or 2 horses, (Cahoon's patent improved,) light, strong, unequaled, Meat Cutters, (for Sausages,) Mop-Sticks and Irons, Mouse and Rat Traps, Nails, (cut and wrought,) Ox-Yokes and Bows, Ox Bow Pins, Ox Balls, (brass, for horns,) Pins, (chain,) Plow Points, &c. **PLOWS.**—Starbuck's "Trojan," 2 sizes, No. 4 and 5, Starbuck's "Peekskill," 6 sizes, 4 sizes, Nourse, Mason & Co.'s "Eagle," 4 sizes, Nourse, Mason and Co.'s "Stubble Plow," 7 sizes, Subsoil Plows, Double Mold-board Co Plows, Side Hill Plows, Pump Root, Cuts, galvan ized iron tube and chain, Pumps, (iron,) Potatoe Hooks, Pruning Saw and Chisels, Pots and Kettles, (all sizes,) Pepper Mills, Road Scrapers, Root Pullers, Rakes, (hay, garden and straw), Straw Cutting Boxes, 12 sizes from 1 to 14 knives, (hand and horse power,) Seed Drills, (horse or hand,) Seyth and Sickles, Seythe and Whet Stones, Saws, (hand or circular,) Saw Setts and Files, Shovels & Spades, (all kinds) Spoon Shovels, Spring Balances, Sugar Boxes, Sausage Stuffers, Square Cook Stoves, Elevated oven Cook Stoves, Sheet Iron, Parlor Stoves, Hall Stoves, &c. Transplanting Tools and Forks, Tin Ware, (all kinds,) Tea Canisters, Toys, (Japan Ware,) Wool Twine, Water Rams, Well Wheels, Wrenches, Wagon Jacks, Wash Boards, Wash Tubs, Horse Cards and Brushes.

FIELD, GARDEN, AND GRASS SEEDS
Of best quality and every variety. Persons ordering any of the above will please write their NAME and ADDRESS plainly, direct to PENFIELD'S Seed Store, 103 Woodward Avenue, Detroit and they will receive prompt attention. E. TAYLOR. N. B.—Cash paid for clean Timothy and Clover Seed. 27-1t

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have for several years past sold
B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,
and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz:
Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus,

In our own, and in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of
CHOLERA INFANTUM.

We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief.

Y. B. BOSTON, Utes.
J. J. FOOT, Hamilton.
L. PABSON, Westfield.
S. WHITE & SON, Fredonia.
A. P. CURTIS, Attica.
W. SHAYER & SON, Batavia.
J. G. BARBER, Leroy.
T. BLADLE, Elmira.
A. J. MATTHEWS, Buffalo.
L. B. SWAN, Rochester.
T. M. HUNT, Auburn.
J. O'BORN, Seneca Falls.
L. KELLY & CO., Geneva.
L. REDDY, Penn Yan.
FITCH & DILLAY, Syracuse.
J. OWEN & CO., Detroit.
H. & E. GAYLORD, Cleveland.
G. WILLARD, Ashland.
G. G. GILLET, Kingsville.
C. B. & B. ERIE.
N. B. It is particularly useful to CHILDREN when Teething, as it allays irritation, induces moderate perspiration and produces sleep. Sold by Druggists generally. PRICE 25 CENTS.
C. N. TUTTLE, General Agent, Auburn, N. Y.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSOM,
WOOL DEALER,
90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.
The declining tendency in breadstuffs, noticed last week, still continues and in this market the past has been a remarkably dull week.
Flour—The flour trade has come to a complete stand still, no sales being made for shipment and very few of any kind. These few show a decline of about 12½¢, the closing rates being \$4 37½ for red wheat brands and \$4 50 a 42½ for white.
Wheat—Wheat is in fair demand at about the closing prices of last week, at which figures it has ruled steady since. Prime white ready brings \$1 00 and red 85¢.
Corn—Corn has declined a few cents, the closing prices being 69¢70¢, with moderate demand.
Oats—For oats there is a good demand and very few are on the market. For large lots 25¢ and for small 20¢ 30¢ would readily be obtainable.
Rye—Very little rye is yet being brought to market and prices are rather nominal at 50¢55¢ per bushel.
Barley—In better demand and prime would command \$1 00 per cwt.
Mill Feed—The quotations for millstuffs now are \$11 60 for bran, \$15 60 for coarse middlings, and \$17 60 for fine per ton.
Potatoes—The demand for potatoes has considerably improved during the week, though prices remain unchanged. We quote 30¢35¢.
Butter—has also improved, small lots of prime readily bringing 15¢. Keep butter is dull and not wanted.
Eggs—Scarce and in better demand at 85¢.

The latest accounts from from the interior of the State give as the ruling prices for wheat 80¢ for red and 90¢ for white.

In Boston, on Monday, the flour market was steady, with sales of Western superfine at \$4 25 a 4 50, fancy \$4 50 a 5; extra \$5 50 for common, \$5 50 a 5 75 for family and \$5 75 a 6 for superior brands.

In Albany, on the same day, there was a good demand for wheat, with sales of mixed Michigan at \$1 82. Rye 80¢82¢; corn 75¢; oats 35¢39¢.

At Cincinnati, on the 5th, the ruling rates were:—Superfine flour \$4 50 a 4 60, extra do \$4 70; wheat, red 90¢, white \$1 10. Corn 70¢, barley 60¢55¢, rye 75¢, oats 35¢40¢.

At Toledo, on Tuesday, wheat stood 90¢ and \$1 for red and white. No sales of flour.

At Milwaukee, on the 6th, the market was dull at 73¢ 75¢ for No. 1 Spring wheat, and 75¢78¢ for extra. Oats were firm at 80¢.

At Chicago, on the same day, No. 1 spring wheat was 73¢75¢, No. 2 70¢, No. 3 68¢, No. 4 65¢, No. 5 62¢. Corn was 61¢62¢, oats 25¢26¢, rye 66¢.

At Cleveland, on the 6th, choice extra flour sold at 45¢, red wheat at \$1 02 and white do at \$1 10.

At Buffalo, on the 7th, flour was steady at \$4 50 a 4 62½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Wheat was firm at \$1 07 a 1 09 for white Ohio and Michigan. Corn dull.

At Montreal, on Wednesday, the flour market was steady at \$4 75 for superfine. New wheat would bring 95¢81¢.

At New York, on Wednesday, flour was dull and drooping, except the lower grades which were firm. Wheat was dull and heavy at \$1 12 for mixed western. Corn and oats dull. The quotations compared with those of a week previous, were as follows:

	Sept. 7th.	Aug. 31st.
Flour (extra western)	\$4 34 a 50	\$4 40 a 50
Wheat (new white Ky.)	1 30 a 45	1 45 a 50
Corn (mixed western)	— 50	75 a 80
Oats	25 a 41	25 a 41

The latest accounts from Liverpool report flour tending downward. Wheat 2d. lower and corn firm. The quotations, in our currency, were as follows:

	Sept. 7th.	Aug. 31st.
Flour, 48 lbs.	\$5 00 a 55	\$5 00 a 55
Wheat (white and red) 48 lbs.	1 09 a 11	1 09 a 11
Corn, mixed, 48 lbs.	74 a 75	74 a 75

Live Stock, &c.
This market is wholly unchanged from last week. We quote:

Beef cattle, gross, 48 cwt.	\$2 50 a 25
Hogs, gross	5 00 a 25
Sheep, each	2 25 a 50
Lambs, each	1 25 a 50

At Albany, on Monday, there was a fair amount of stock on the market and quotations are a shade lower.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra	4 55	4 50 a 55
First quality	4 55	4 50 a 55
Second quality	3 50	3 50 a 55
Third quality	3 50	3 50 a 55
Fourth quality	2 50	2 50 a 55

Of sheep and lambs the receipts were large. Sales were at \$2 25 a 75 per head.

At New York, on Wednesday, the *Tribune* says:

"The market opened with something over half the stock of Tuesday on hand, and a small addition of fresh arrivals, making the number on sale these two days 3000. The weather to day is still better than yesterday, but the market is not. The truth is, the tone was pitched too high, and cattle held so strong at the advance that butchers would not buy, and did not come forward, as was expected, to-day, and consequently there was a decline of prices. We think that fair, for, butchers are bought to day easy at \$8 a head, less than the price yesterday; and we never saw a duller market than it was from 10 to 1 o'clock, at which time there was an unusual number of cattle unsold, and these were peddled out during the afternoon very much at buyers' own prices. The result is that, taking the whole market through, there is no advance of prices."

Wool.
The Cleveland wool circular of Sept. 1st says, "During the last month our wool market has presented much activity. Large public and private sales have been effected at satisfactory prices. Prices of wools have been fully sustained since the opening, and we have no doubt the wool will advance as the Fall demand increases. Coarser wools are not in so active demand though prices are sustained."

The U. S. *Economist* of Wednesday says:

"The activity noticed last week continues. Since Friday 600 bales washed Peruvian have been sold, and 150 do unwashed on private terms; 40 bales unwashed Merino at about 18¢, 6 months, and 115 bales Cordova on private terms. Prices of all descriptions continue firm, and with the present inquiry there is a prospect of a good week's business being done. In California wools there have been further sales made, but the particulars had not transpired at this writing."

Boston.—The market for domestic wool remains unchanged. There is a steady demand, and prices are firm and well sustained, with an upward tendency. The sales of the week have been 125,000 lb fleece and pulled, at prices in the range of quoted rates. In foreign transactions of any importance, sales of 850 bales Peruvian and 50 bales Mediterranean and South American at full prices.—*Shipping List.*

WOOL! WOOL!!

30,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

AT OSBORN'S FACTORY in exchange for good substantial cloth such as PERKIN, CASS, MERE, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY CASSIMERE, SATINETT, TWEEDS, WHITE and RED FLANNEL, also STOCKING YARN, all of which were made expressly for durability. We will exchange for wool on the most reasonable terms, also wool manufactured on shares, or by the yard, also wool carded, and spun, and twisted at our usual rates. All those in want of a good article of cloth for their own use, will do well to send their wool to Osborn's Factory. All work warranted well done and done to order. All wool sent to Ann Arbor by Rail Road will be promptly forwarded to. For further particulars please address at Ann Arbor, 28-6m
H. OSBORN & CO.

WALLACE'S WOOLEN FACTORY.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture wool into CLOTH, CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and FLANNEL for farmers, either on shares or by the yard. Terms as reasonable as any other good establishment in the State. Goods warranted perfect, hard twisted, and durable, free from cotton, old rags or locks.

Farmers if you want a good article of cloth, send on your wool; it may be sent by railroad, with directions, and shall be promptly returned, and warranted to give satisfaction or all damages paid.

A large stock and good variety of cloths, stockings, yarn, etc., always on hand, at similar prices.

He will pay the highest market price in cash, or cloth at wholesale prices, for any quantity of wool delivered at this factory.

Wool carding and cloth dressing done in the best manner on short notice.
WILLIAM WALLACE,
Battle Creek, Mich., 1859. 23-6m

D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have Just Published,
VOLUME V.—("Cha-Cou")

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA:

A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge,
EDITED BY
GEORGE RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA,
Assisted by a numerous and Select Corps of Writers.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA
Is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry in

SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE,
PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, POLITICS,
AGRICULTURE, MEDICINE, BIOGRAPHY,
COMMERCE, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY,
MANUFACTURES, ASTRONOMY, TRAVELS,
LAW, HISTORY, CHEMISTRY,
MECHANICS, TRADE.

With this design, the numerous Encyclopedias, Dictionaries of special branches of study, and popular conversations, Lexicons, in the English, French, and German languages, have, of course, been diligently consulted and compared. But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal observations, and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have endeavored to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in works of this kind.

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1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND

DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO
RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 19th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Detroit for Adrian and Chicago at 6:45 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.
Arriving at Adrian at 9:57 A.M. and 10:00 P.M.
Chicago at 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M.

For Monroe, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, East, Buffalo and New York: Leaves Detroit at 6:45 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.
Arrives at Monroe at 8:38 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.
Toledo at 9:35 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

Leaves Toledo at 10:15 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.
Arrives at Cleveland at 8:10 P.M. and 9:30 P.M.
From Chicago for Detroit:
Leaves Chicago at 6:00 A.M. 8:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M.

From Cleveland for Detroit:
Leaves Cleveland at 4:00 A.M. 11:25 A.M., and 6:20 P.M.
Toledo at 4:10 P.M. 10:35 P.M.
Trains arrive at Detroit from Chicago, Adrian, Cleveland and Toledo at 1:35 A.M. 12:15 P.M. and 7:15 P.M.

CONNECTIONS:
The 6:45 A.M. Train from Detroit makes direct connection at Adrian, with Express Train for Chicago and Jackson. Arriving in Chicago at 7:00 P.M., in time to connect with the Trains of all Roads running west of Chicago; and at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland—arriving in Cleveland at 8:10 P.M., making direct connection with Express Train for Buffalo and New York; arriving in New York at 1:20 P.M., and with the Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 1:00 P.M. Train connects at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York—arriving in Cleveland at 9:20 P.M. and New York at 6:00 P.M.—next evening, and with Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 5:00 P.M. Train, connects at Adrian with Express Train for Chicago—arriving in Chicago at 7:00 A.M.

The 6:30 P.M. Train from Cleveland, and 10:35 P.M. Train from Toledo, arrives in Detroit at 1:35 A.M.—Making Direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

The 11:25 A.M. Train from Cleveland; the 6 A.M. Train from Chicago via Adrian, the 8 A.M. Train over Air Line via Toledo and 4:10 P.M. Train from Toledo, makes direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, leaving Detroit at 8:00 P.M.

Direct connections are also made, at Detroit with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains between Adrian and Chicago.

No change of Cars between Detroit, Adrian and Chicago.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL,
SUPERINTENDENT.
L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

THE IMPLEMENT FOR GARDENS.

THE HAND SCARIFIER.



PRICE \$3.50.

WE offer for sale the Hand Scarifier, the most desirable and useful implement for gardens, of any that has been invented, and the most perfect labor saver.

Read the testimony of those who have tried it last season—

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, CO., MICH., FEB., 1859.
MESSRS. BLOSS & ADAMS:
You cannot recommend too highly your Hand Scarifier. It is an invaluable machine for cultivating all root crops sown in drills. It works easy, a boy of 15 years can use it and do more work than five men can with hoes in the same time. It pulverizes the surface of the ground and kills all the weeds. I had one the last season and speak from experience. A person having a quarter of an acre of garden to cultivate should not be without one, nor a farmer or gardener after using one a single hour would be without one for four times its cost.

W. JENNINGS.

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, CO., MICH., FEB., 1859.
MESSRS. BLOSS & ADAMS:
In answer to your inquiry, "How we like the Hand Scarifier," we reply that we are highly pleased with it. It is the greatest labor saving machine for its cost that we have ever used, or seen, for all root crops sown in drills it is invaluable. One man with this machine can do more work in one day than five men with hoes, and do it better. We have used it two seasons and would rather pay twenty dollars for one than do without it.

Yours respectfully,
JULIAN ADAMS.

These implements are for sale, by the subscribers at their seed store,
J. B. BLOSS & CO.,
No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

J. L. HURD & CO.
DETROIT MICH.

Produce and Shipping Merchants
Agents and Consignees for the following Lines:

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$500,000.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$500,000.

AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.

We would respectfully announce to the Millers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Michigan, that the recent reduction of Canal Tolls on the Erie Canal, will enable us to carry eastward, from Detroit,

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, WOOL, ASHES, HIDES,
And all other products of Michigan, at prices much below those of former years. Our line

J. L. HURD & CO.,
Foot of Second-st.

SECRETS DISCLOSED!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a Receipt Book which contains a Receipt for making every article that is manufactured in the country, of Soap, Hair Preparations, Cologne, Essences, and Perfumery of all kinds, Beers, Syrups, Meads, Soda, and Mineral water, Paints, Blackings, Inks, &c., &c., and Receipts for making every article manufactured; one for making Honey, which can be recognized from that made by bees either in look or in taste, and the cost of which does not exceed three cents per pound, and can be made in a few minutes; another for making Fluid; another for making Soft Soap, which can be made with little trouble and at a cost not exceeding six cents per barrel, and is not to be surpassed for excellence. Which book will be sent to any one that remits to us by mail, Fifty cents, either in money or in postage stamps, to
J. H. BEALS,
Ashland, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.
100 young and middle-aged men are wanted to act as agents who will receive \$50 per month and expenses paid, or an agent can engage in the business for himself upon a capital of \$12 and make from \$5 to \$10 dollars per day, for some of our agents have made twice that sum, or by particular enclosed postage stamp and address,
J. H. BEALS, Ashland, Mass.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
Any Lady or Gentleman, in the United States, possessing a few dollars, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address (with stamps),
W. E. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia.

44-3m

MORE TO BE ADMIRER THAN THE

RICHEST DIADDEM

EVER
Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, and the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shirveled, *harel and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:

New York, April 19, 1858.
Dr. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color: about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your Hair Restorative it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych ar Gwylydyd."
Welsh Newspaper office, 13, Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of the hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—With confidence I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown black, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.
Prof. Wood:—About two years ago my hair commenced falling out and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails \$3.

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